The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The German-Japanese Pact and Its Relation to China

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(*By the Review's Harbin Correspondent*)

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(*By the Review's Hankow Correspondent*)

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(*By the Review's Foochow Correspondent*)

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THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

THE allegation made by a prominent Shanghai motor car dealer in the U. S. Court for China last week that the Police of the Foreign Concession are more zealous in trying to catch some hapless motorist in a minor traffic regulation and hale him into court than they are in suppressing real crime is well founded. The same is true of the Police in the French Concession. The Police attitude generally is such as to cause a spirit of non-cooperation in the minds both of the foreign and Chinese communities, and that is a state of affairs that is to be deplored. A typical example of how the Chinese public reacts toward police activities is to be seen almost daily on the streets of Shanghai. Some lumbering Sikh "flat-foot" will be seen chasing a Chinese urchin who has been caught in attempting to steal something from a standing motor car—a matter of daily occurrence in Shanghai. The whole Chinese populace watches the incident as a sort of side show, and makes no effort to cooperate. In more happy circumstances some bystander would grab the miscreant and hand him over to the minions of the law—as is done in most communities in such circumstances. Both in the French Concession and in the International Settlement the Police seem to take a fiendish delight in tearing off a ricsha coolie's license on the slightest provocation. In the French Concession particularly it is a regular sort of game for a traffic "watcher" to be placed at one point or another and then for the man controlling the lights to purposely hold back the change of red lights to green when the street is already clear, in the hope that some motor car driver, bicyclist or ricsha coolie will be caught in the police mesh. Evidently there is a system of reward for the constables in proportion to the amount of traffic violators they can add to their string. As the antithesis to the above "game"—in the ordinary routine, lights are changed from red to green and *vice versa*, without an interval—something that is not done in any other city in the world—and lucky is the

pedestrian that is not caught in the rush of vehicular traffic that converges on him.

The spirit of the "public be damned" crops up too much in Shanghai, not only in police work, but also in the management of several of the public service corporations. The French Concession particularly is caught in the grip of a traffic, water and power monopoly, controlled from France, that is a shining example of "economic imperialism." The bus lines, the street cars, the supply of water and of electricity are all controlled by one concern, and the resulting profits, which practically all go out of the country, are enormous. Trivial in itself, but indicative of the general spirit of this company's operations is the matter of meters. If the company by chance happens to find, as it claims, that a meter has been registering poorly, the consumer will suddenly find himself faced with a bill for estimated short-supply. But should it be the case that the consumer feels that his meter is over-registering, (which probably is frequently the case), he has no way of finding out that fact except by paying the company a fee out of all proportion to what such inspection service should cost. The same thing applies to the Shanghai Gas Co., a British concern, (whose franchise covers both the International Settlement and French Concession). The point we wish to make as regards the police and these public service companies is that they would probably find it to their eventual best interests if they would treat the great law-abiding public, Chinese and foreign alike, with somewhat more consideration they do, or, in the alternative, they may some day find the whole system which supports their operations crashing about their ears.

CHINA'S NEW INCOME TAX

CHINA'S new income tax is due to go into effect on January 1, 1937, and much discussion is being carried on with regard to it. Direct taxation of incomes exists in all modern States, and it was only to be expected that the Chinese Government would endeavor to introduce a similar tax in China. The loudest protests and criticisms so far heard have been from foreigners, though the burden of the tax will naturally fall mainly upon Chinese taxpayers. But the privileged position of many foreigners in China, protected by extraterritorial rights from submission to Chinese laws, makes it not only possible for them to voice the fullest criticism of the new act, but raises considerable doubt as to whether the Chinese Government will be able to collect income tax from foreigners possessing extraterritorial privileges.

There are, of course, considerable numbers of such foreigners who are on the payroll of the Chinese Government—advisers, Customs employees, Salt Administration and Post Office employees, etc.,—from whom it may be possible to collect the tax by the simple process of deducting it from their salaries. There are others, who have business or other relations with the Chinese Government, who may find it to their interest to pay the tax without protest. But there is no doubt that most extraterritorial foreigners in China are in no such position; all the indications are that at present they intend to ignore the new tax law.

It is striking to note that there is this considerable group in China, whose average ability to pay is much higher than the average Chinese, who are able to defy the Chinese Government and refuse to pay their share of national taxes. With the exception of foreign military, diplomatic, and consular forces (and a number of missionaries who will probably pay the tax as a matter of discretion if for no other reason), the great bulk of foreigners in China make their living from the country in much the same way as do Chinese of the same classes. They expect, however, to be privileged with regard to the payment of taxes to the Chinese Government. Briefly, they expect to make money out of China, but to give nothing back. And they look to their extraterritorial privileges to protect them from any direct levies on their incomes—incomes which are in general much higher than most Chinese incomes.

As the case stands at present, foreigners do pay a share of China's national revenue. The Chinese Government collects most of its revenues by indirect taxation—Customs, Salt, Tobacco, etc., —which is borne by the consumers whatever their nationality. One might think that the income tax would be applied in the same way. But the attempt to enforce a direct tax on income gives certain foreigners a chance to avoid the law by hiding behind their extraterritorial privileges.

It is evidently unjust that some nationalities should have to pay taxes from which other nationalities in the same country claim exemption. Far the most numerous extraterritorial people in China are the Japanese. There seems no equitable reason why a Japanese in China should be able to ignore a tax which a Chinese citizen is obliged to pay. The most numerous group of non-extraterritorial foreigners in China are the Russians, who incidentally far outnumber here any of the European nations with extraterritorial privileges. There seems no logic or justice in an American or Briton in China being able to defy a tax law to which a Russian or German is obliged to submit. The old excuse for extraterritoriality —as protection against the "barbarities" of the old Chinese laws—does not appear to apply in any way here. Direct taxes on income have been and are being applied by most Governments of the world. Is extraterritorial privilege now to be used to protect some foreigners against the enforcement of a tax law which is based on a foreign model?

Criticism of the law from the Chinese themselves is understandable. The tax starts on lower incomes, and is heavier on lower categories, than anywhere else in the world. There was, indeed, considerable discussion before the income tax law was finally passed by the Legislative Yuan. Some members favored the minimum taxable income being put at $60 monthly, which would seem to be a more reasonable minimum. But the conception of levying a tax only upon the fairly well-to-do, and exempting the poor, is a radical innovation in Chinese taxation, the reverse having been more characteristic in the past. The law as passed, therefore, exempts only incomes under $30 monthly. Low-paid clerks, printers and other skilled workers, even some categories of servants, will be required to give up some portion of their slender income to the tax-collector. The portion, indeed, is very small,—only five cents monthly on every $10 of income between $30 and $60, so that a clerk receiving $50 a month will have to pay $1.20 per year in income tax. This does not seem a heavy burden, but on the other hand it seems to be of no real benefit to the Government; the cost of collection—including income tax returns, bookkeeping, etc.—cannot possibly be covered by the revenue, especially as the tax is to be collected monthly. Ten cents a month cannot pay for the normal cost of collection, unless this latter is saddled upon employers. There is no official indication that this latter method is to be adopted; all intelligent members of the Government recognize the grave dangers involved in farming out taxes, and the abuses which inevitably follow from such a system. Direct collection, however, in monthly driblets of five, ten, or fifteen cents, cannot possibly be a source of *net* revenue for the Government; it cannot cover accounting and collection costs; it means taking money from low-paid persons simply to give useless employment to some new Government officials.

It seems likely that the law will be revised, in some respects, before its actual enforcement. It can certainly be no intention of the Government to levy, upon low-paid citizens, taxes which bring in no net revenue, but involve an actual expenditure by the Government. Also, the Government can obviously not farm the collections out to employers, nor to the collectors themselves. The terrible abuses to which tax-farming leads are all too well-known in China, and the present hopeful tendency is to get away from tax-farming, not to extend it into a new field. For purely practical reasons, aside from ethical ones, it seems likely that the more progressive members of the Government must win out on this point, and the tax minimum be raised. For practical reasons also, it would seem that whatever tax is levied will be made collectible no oftener than quarterly.

Besides extraterritoriality, the Chinese Government has some special problems to face in its endeavor to enforce direct taxes. Taxation in this country under the old imperial regime—as in other countries prior to the rise of representative Government and the control of the budget by the taxpayers—was regarded simply as tribute, and this attitude still survives in many quarters. In the Western world it was only democratic control of expenditure which made possible the enforcement of such taxes as those on income, inheritance, etc., which require a fair amount of collaboration and understanding between Government and taxpayer. Collection is obviously far more difficult when many taxpayers still think of taxation as tribute, failing to realize that it may be for public ends. Pending the establishment of Constitutional Government in China—which is on the program for next year—it would appear to be a wise move for the Chinese Government to make it clear that taxation is not in any sense tribute, and that the $5,000,000 which it hopes to obtain from the new tax is to be used for public ends. If, for instance, it were officially stated that the new levy is for some specific public purpose such as famine relief, and that all funds would be utilized by some such body as the Famine Relief Commission, under official supervision, the Government should be able to gain far more public collaboration and support, even though the taxpayers do not as yet control the budget. The task will be greatly eased when the Chinese people, through representative government, are able to exercise full control of Government expenditures, and can themselves see to it that the people's money is used for public purposes approved by the taxpayers.

Progressive Chinese recognize that modern taxation does not merely mean new levies on the people, but is primarily based upon new expenditures upon various public works and public activities—famine and unemployment relief, free public education, health services, etc.,—in which the people are vitally and directly interested, and which their representatives approve. It would be an excellent step forward if the move toward direct taxation were accompanied by a direct statement regarding expenditure. If, for instance, direct taxation were specifically devoted to direct famine relief—or some other direct public end,—and the minor errors in the present law corrected, the wind would be quite taken out of the sails of the opposition, and extraterritorial foreigners would be left with no legitimate argument whatsoever against payment of the tax. An even more advanced step might be if the present leaders of the country were to announce a definite date for the inauguration of democratic representative Government, in accordance with the avowed aims of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and of the Kuomintang,—which would incidentally mean full control of the Chinese budget by the Chinese people themselves.

The German-Japanese Pact and Its Relation to China

SOME eight years ago Baron von Huenefeld was killed in a plane crash, while flying from Berlin to Tokyo.

As the engine of his craft was known to be in perfect order, and he himself had previously gained fame as one of the pioneers of Trans-Atlantic flying, sharp tongues in the Orient immediately busied themselves with a story of international intrigue and espionage.

Baron von Huenefeld, it was alleged, was carrying with him to Tokyo a draft of a secret German-Japanese anti-Soviet military pact. Certain interests, whose identity no efforts were made to mask, tinkered with the engine, causing the fatal crash. The document was then assertedly stolen out of the wreckage.

This story is cited here not because it deserves credibility, but because it shows that the reports of a German-Japanese anti-Soviet alliance have been current as long ago as 1928. The persistence of such rumors must be ascribed to the fact that the pact has always been regarded as perfectly within reason.

To both Tokyo and Berlin, the Russian Bear is a "natural" foe. The Nipponese strategists have always yearned to add the broad expanse of Outer Mongolia and Siberia to the ever-growing Empire. An attempt was made to seize the Russian Far East in 1921, but for a number of reasons, including the United States' bitter opposition, the Japanese soldiers were forced to withdraw to their own lares and penates.

Mr. Pu Yi's enthronement and the current process of creating an "independent" Inner Mongolian kingdom have once again pitted the Samurai against the Moujik. Nipponese generals and officials now no longer conceal their efforts to transform North China into a gigantic springboard for a new jump upon the Soviet Union.

On the other side of the map, the Ukrainian wheat and coal have held an equal attraction for German empire-builders. The region was actually in German hands for two years before the close of the Great War. But with the assumption of power by Social-Democrats, the maintenance of friendly relations with Russia became the cardinal point of Germany's foreign policy.

This attitude was for a period maintained by Herr Hitler. But as all dictators must, he was obliged to embark on a path of adventures to bolster his popularity at home. This explains his boldness in nullifying the Treaty of Versailles and his exploits in Danzig, Geneva, Austria and Spain. This path was bound to lead the Reichsfuehrer sooner or later to a direct clash with either France or Russia. In his now-famous Nuremberg address, which contained significant references to the Ukrainian resources, Herr Hitler made it clear that Russia was to be the next aim of his heavy guns.

The interests of the two nations being identical, the next step was the opening of secret conversations on a mutual assistance pact. The credit for making public the negotiations between the Japanese military attache in Berlin and the German military auhorities must go to the *New York Herald Tribune,* whose correspondents in Berlin and Tokyo seem to have excellent "contacts" in the Army.

The next stage in the pourparlers came early this year, when Gen. von Reichenau, Herr Hitler's close confidant and the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Army, made a brief stop-over in Tokyo in the course of a round-the-world trip. The general unburdened himself of a violent diatribe against Communism, but even the Nipponese papers failed to take him seriously. Behind this fanfare, the Reichsfuehrer's envoy apparently successfully carried out the task of putting finishing touches on the anti-Soviet understanding.

The negotiations, it appears, have up to this stage been carried on by the Army on its own initiative and without keeping the Foreign Office informed of their progress. Gen. von Reichenau's activities were, however, duly recorded by the *Herald-Tribune.*

The Tokyo military mutiny of Feb. 26, the formation of a German-Italian bloc in Europe, and the events in Spain have all played an important role in accelerating the conclusion of the anti-Soviet pact. It was initialled in Berlin in October, and submitted to the Japanese Cabinet for approval on Nov. 2.

Questioned on the nature of the document submitted to his colleagues by Foreign Minister Arita, the usually loquacious Gaimusho spokesman, Eiji Amau, was reticent. The Tokyo *Yomiuri,* however, said that the Cabinet considered a "very important diplomatic document, which will vitually affect the future course of Japan's foreign relations."

Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to Tokyo, returned to his post from a furlough in Berlin on Nov. 8. In the following three days he held prolonged conversations with Premier Koki Hirota, Mr. Arita and Mr. Shi

genori Togo, Director of the Foreign Ministry's European and Asiatic Affairs Bureau. Contrary to the usual practice, no intimation was given to the press as to the nature of these interviews, outside of a blunt declaration that the talks were "important."

The Army remained mute. However, a pamphlet entitled: "Replenishment of Army Armaments and the Spirit in Which It Is to be Effected," published almost simultaneously with the submission of the pact to the Cabinet, significantly stated:

"The fundamental keynote of Soviet foreign policy remains, as before, bolshevization of the world. The mask of 'socialism for itself alone' has been donned for only the time being because of domestic circumstances. Soviet conspiracy and conditions at home were exposed in the addresses of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg at the Nazi Party congress in Nuremberg on September 10.

"The objective of the Soviet Union in the east is Japan, and in the West, Germany, as the declarations of Charman V.M. Molotov and War Vice-Commissar M. Tukhachevsky at the January meeting of the Central Executive Committee show clearly.

"In pursuing these fundamental aims, the Soviet Union has concluded alliances with France and Czechoslovakia and commercial and non-aggression pacts with Britain and other European powers, by means of which it seeks to deal with Germany. In the Far East, it is plotting to obstruct the advance of Japan on the continnent by conspiring with Powers having influence in this area. Since entering the League of Nations, the Soviet has been elated at its diplomatic success in Europe
"

⁂

After passing through the usual Cabinet procedure, the pact is expected to reach the Privy Council within the next week, to receive the final stamp of approval from Nippon's most august body.

The terms of the agreement could not, of course, escape through the thick veil of secrecy. It was understood, however, that Germany would aid Japan in speeding up her ambitious six-year plan of mechanizing the Japanese war machine, at the "modest" cost of Y.3,000,000,000. The Manchurian soya beans were mentioned among the products which the Nipponese empire-builders intend to ship to the Reich in exchange for Krupp's and Junkers' masterpieces.

Shanghai learned of the pact on Nov. 17, from Paul Patterson of the *Baltimore Sun*, who returned here from Japan the previous evening. The story, which contained several minor inaccuracies, was immediately cabled abroad by most of the local news agencies.

The following day the story was indirectly confirmed by the authoritative *Giornale D'Italia*, which also broadly hinted that Il Duce was not averse to joining the German-Japanese anti-Communist front. Both Berlin and Tokyo issued the anticipated quota of denials, whose value was nullified by their expression of readiness to combat Communism at any time and place.

Moscow's reaction was immediate and sharp. It is not certain yet whether the trial of Germans, accused of subversive activities in Russia, was a part of the Soviet reply to the pact. There are no such doubts as to the motive for Moscow's postponement of the initialling of the already agreed Fisheries Convention. The Bolshevist leaders hinted that they would not hestitate to cancel the recent agreement for an extension of the Japanese prospecting rights in Saghalien. A firm protest was filed by the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, while in Moscow the official news organs spared no epithets in assailing the "avaricious imperialists" from Berlin and Tokyo.

Nanking has maintained a judicious reticence, largely because it wants to take no sides. The pact, however, bides no good for China, for both parties to the controversy are bound to launch a determined struggle to draw China within their respective orbits.

To deny the existence of the pact on the ground that Germany would be reluctant to offend China's sensibilities is naive, for the Reich exhibited no such qualms in concluding an important commercial agreement with Manchukuo in April. It is also possible that the *North China Daily News* is justified in hinting that some sort of a Sino-German understanding for the exchange of Chinese fats for German arms already exists.

To assert that Japan would not conclude a military pact with Germany because it would draw her into the maze of European politics will also convince no one. The agreement does not necessarily require Japan's articipation in European wars, nor should such a war, if it occurs, displease Japan, which has always cast covetous eyes upon the French and Dutch colonial possessions in the Southern Pacific.

All the implications of the alliance cannot be fully or correctly evaluated at this time. But it is clear that the conclusion of the pact will have a vital bearing both on the future destinies of the Orient and the entire world, forming, as it does, another step forward in the cleavage of the Great Powers into two bitterly inimical camps. Sooner or later, China will have to join one or the other of the two factions. Upon this decision rests her future.

"The Sore Thumb of the U. S. System of Defense Stands Out in the Philippines with a Little Finger Sticking Up in China"

(From an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" by General Johnson Hagood)

The sore thumb of the U.S. system of national defense stands out in the Philippines, with a little finger sticking up in China. It is a matter of public information that the American forces in the Philippine Islands during the past thirty years could not have held the islands against a first-class Oriental power. The time has now arrived for them to come back home.

After having failed to impress the importance of Democracy upon the Chinese, the Germans and the Russians, we ought to be satisfied with the enormous material advantages that we have given to the Filipinos and let them work out their own destiny, which they are thoroughly well qualified to do in a manner that might not be pleasing to us, but which is quite satisfactory to them.

As to their being a trading post, it is not our occupation of these islands but something else that has affected our trade with the Far East. During the past fifteen years our exports to China have fallen off from a high of $145,000,000 a year to $68,000,000; to Hong Kong from $26,000,000 to $9,000,000; Japan from $378,000,000 to $210,000,000; Malaysia from $22,000,000 to $4,000,000 and the Philippines from $100,000,000 to $47,000,000. The balance of trade with the Philippines is in their favor, and competition with sugar interests had more to do with independence than any altruistic ideas we might have about self-government.

Americans, not excluding those in the Army, are inclined to regard the Philippine Islands as Manila. And the so-called defense of the Philippine Islands has never gone beyond defending Manila and Manila Bay.

The Philippines are a group of widely scattered islands. There are several thousand of them, with very little communication; they were populated by migrations that took place at periods widely separated in history, and they have many different languages and dialects. Manila, the largest city, has about 300,000 inhabitants; Cebu, the next largest, about 70,000; and there are a number of others whose population runs from 30,000 up. There are twenty-one fine harbors and eight landlocked straits, any one of which would offer a fine anchorage for naval ships or transports.

Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Jolo are ports of entry, and they ship large quantities of sugar, hemp, coconut oil, copra, tobacco and other native products direct to foreign ports without going near the city of Manila.

The coast line of the archipelago is very much larger than that of the United States.

The troops in the Philippines for the past ten years have consisted of about 3000 American soldiers and some 6000 native scouts, all in the vicinity of Manila. The people of the country have never been permitted to bear arms. The Spaniards would not allow it, for fear of an uprising, and the Philippine Government itself has never permitted it since. Even a sporting rifle or shotgun brought to the islands by an American must be very carefully registered in and out. Fortunately, the natives have all been taught how to play baseball, so that, in case of necessity, they could throw hand grenades.

As long as these conditions lasted, enemy transports could have landed a battalion here and a regiment there without meeting any resistance, and could have occupied the entire Philippine Islands, except for that small portion known as Central Luzon, which occupies a valley about twenty-five miles wide and 150 miles long, running to the north from Manila.

Once in possession, they could not have been dislodged by the United States.

General MacArthur is said to be developing a plan that will correct these difficulties. All the natives are to be conscripted for military training and service, and in that case every island, harbor and town will have its own defense.

After the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, the Allied forces—more particularly the Americans, the British, the French, the Germans and the Japanese—left some troops in Tientsin for the purpose of guarding the railroad from that city to Peking, 150 miles to the north, and thus, in case of another such uprising, insuring a safe exit for the foreign ambassadors. Since that time, the Chinese have developed modern armies. Some of their officers have graduated from West Point and our service schools as well as from the military schools of other countries. They have airplanes and all the other military appliances—2,000,000 men under arms. The Japanese have expanded their garrison at Tientsin until it takes a lieutenant general to command it. How many other troops the Japanese have in China would be hard to say.

But our two little battalions of infantry still hold on. America, as usual, would not take any slice of the International Settlement—we even gave back the Boxer indemnity—so our soldiers, as well as our officers and their families, our military stores and our weapons, are billeted in rented apartments.

No known military reason exists for keeping this little handful of soldiers in China. It is said that they are there for diplomatic reasons. If that be so, then the reasons are bad.

But at any rate, if America is going to get its mind upon its own military situation, if it wants to remove all possible causes of irritation to others, if it wants to make America safe for Americans and let the rest of the world make itself safe for itself, a good beginning would be to take these troops out of China. It will save the taxpayers a tidy sum and put these men back where they belong.

Roosevelt Reveals Desire to Visit Philippines in Near Future

When receiving Quintin Parades, Philippine resident commissioner at Washington, and ex-Senator Harry B. Hawes at the White House in Washington Nov. 13, President Roosevelt informally revealed his desire to visit the Philippines in the near future. The intended trip would be taken some time next year.

"Chinese-American Night" Celebrated at American Club in Shanghai

"Chinese-American Night" was duly celebrated as per schedule by the American Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese American Trade Council in the banquet hall of the American Club in Shanghai on the night of Nov. 20, when about 400 prominent Chinese and American businessmen were in attendance. A feature of the evening was a two-way broadcast between a C. N. A. C. plane (circling over the city) and the guests at the banquet.

Cornell S. Franklin, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, acted a master of ceremonies. The addreess of welcome was made by P. W. Kuo, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade, and representative of the Chinese-American Trade Council. In a short address, Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul General, stated that equality of opportunity in trade was now as in the past the keystone of the American foreign policy. The subject "Some Developments in Telephone Communications" was taken by J. E. Fullam, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The speaker illustrated the remarkable growth of the industry.

The climax of the evening came with the clear reception of the voice of the plane announcer, George F. Shecklen, describing the thrill of viewing the lights of Shanghai from an elevation of 6,000 feet. Julean Arnold, Wong Hsiao-lai, Dai En-ki and A. E. Schumacher, in their turn made brief addresses to the audience in the banquet hall. Following the radio telephone broadcast, Max Malini, entertained with his sleight-of-hand and other feats. The evening was concluded with the showing of a trade picture "Commerce Around the Coffee Cup" and "shorts" supplied by Paramount and M. G. M.

Yunnan-Burma Boundary Commission to Resume Negotiations Next Month

In an interview in Nanking before he proceeded from the Capital to Yunnan this week by plane, Leong Yu-koh, Chinese member of the Sino-British Commission for the demarcation of the Yunnan-Burma boundary, pointed out that China's vast national territory is mostly adjacent to powerful States. Since the Ching Dynasty up to the present, boundary disputes have consequently been frequent. In the South-west, the most important dispute concerns the undelimited boundary between Yunnan and Burma. The area where the boundary has not yet been fixed is divided into the southern and northern sections. The northern section includes Pienma and Kianghsinpu. The southern section includes Lufang, Panhung and Hsimeng. In this district there are rich mineral deposits including gold and silver, which constitute the bone of contention. The joint demarcation of the southern section of the Boundary is based on the exchange of Notes between the British and Chinese Governments on April 9, 1935.

The Boundary Commission is composed of five members: two Chinese, two Britons and a neutral member appointed by the League of Nations who serves as Chairman and is empowered to settle all disputes on an equitable basis. The work of the Commission is to interpret Sections 3 and 4 of Article 3. The undelimited portion of the southern section starts from Nanting Ho (river) in the north and reaches Nanma Ho in the south. Throughout this section there are no formal boundary posts. The work of the Commission will be resumed late in December and should be concluded before the arrival of the rainy season next spring.

Chinese Forces Capture Pailingmiao; Kita Admits Japanese Helping Suiyuan Invaders

The capture of Pailingmiao, stronghold of the Mongol Irregulars under Prince Teh about 130 miles to the northwest of Kweihua, by Suiyuan troops on Nov. 24 has been officially confirmed at Kweihua, according to a *Central News* telegram. Suiyuan infantry and cavalry units under Major-Gens. Tseng Yen-yi, Sun Chang-sheng and Sun Lan entered Pailingmiao at 9 a.m. Nov. 24. A detailed report received at Kweihua from the front states that government troops launched their offensive on Pailingmiao at 10 p.m. Nov. 23, and after fighting that lasted throughout the night, including over 10 hand-to-hand encounters in its environs, under the cover of heavy artillery fire, the Mongols abandoned the city. Over 300 Mongol irregulars were killed, over 600 wounded and 300 captured. Large quantities of ammunitions and fighting weapons, including 400 rifles, motor trucks, radio sets, were seized. The whereabouts of Prince Teh, former chairman of the Chahar Mongolian Autonomy Council, whose association with the Irregulars was bitterly censured by the Central Government Nov. 23, however, are unknown.

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Suiyuan Invaders Total 25,000 Strong, Equipped With 28 Japanese Airplanes.**
2. **Chinese Forces Repulse Mongols in Successful Counter-attack.**
3. **Two Japanese Reported Captured and Two Airplanes Shot Down by Suiyuan Troops.**
4. **Gens. Yen Hsi-shan and Fu Tso-yi Determined to Defend Suiyuan at All Costs.**
5. **Gen. Chiang Urges Calm, Says Suiyuan Defence Adequate to Cope with Invasion.**
6. **Contributions to "Support Suiyuan" Fund Exceed $1,000,000, Yen Announces.**
7. **Kao Protests to Kawagoe Against Japanese Participation in Suiyuan Invasion.**
8. **Break-down of Sino-Japanese Parleys Seen Likely Due to Suiyuan Situation.**

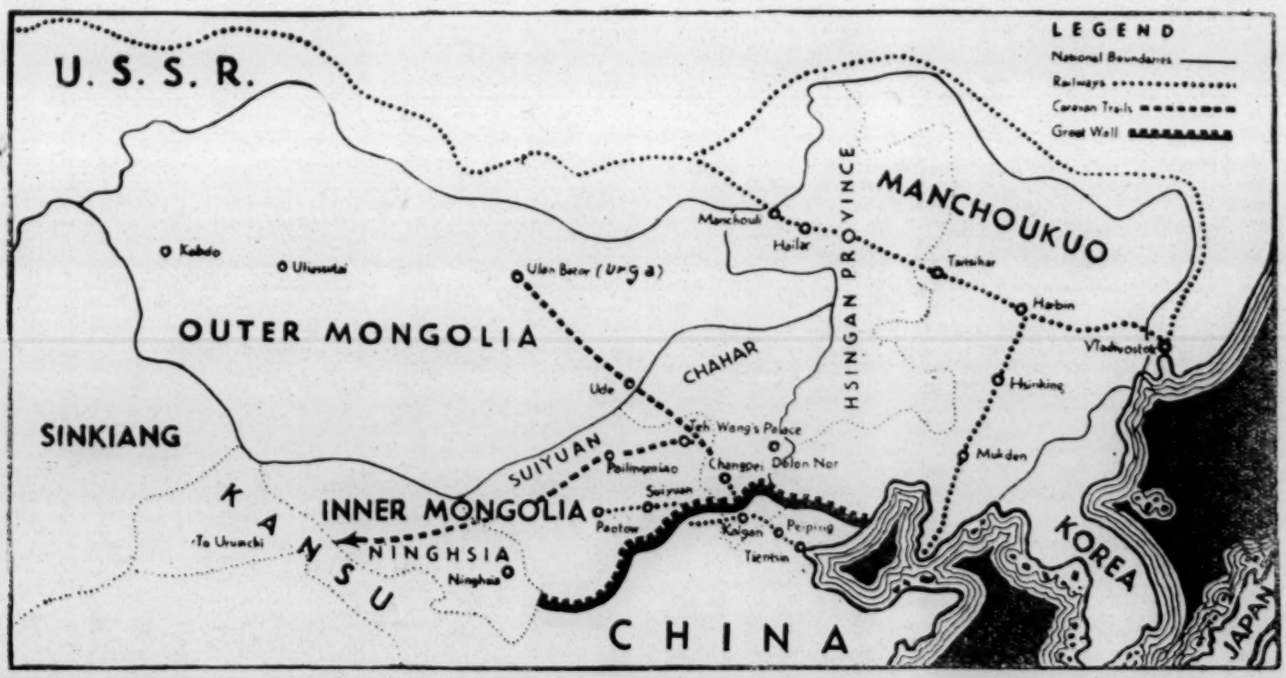
That Japanese army officers have been assisting the Mongols and "Manchukuo" forces now attacking Suiyuan is admitted by Major-General Seichi Kita, Japanese military attache at Shanghai, in an interview published in the *New York Times* Nov. 23. Interviewed by the *New York Times* correspondent, General Kita is said to have explained his country's participation in the Inner Mongolian crisis and confirmed the report that Japanese army officers had been assisting the Irregulars composed of Mongols, "Manchukuoans" and bandits now massed along Suiyuan's eastern border. Frankly discussing Japanese and Mongolian airs as being identical, Major-General Kita is said to have unfolded a scheme for bringing another great section of Chinese territory—comprising 117,000 square miles (one hundred and seventeen thousand square miles)—under actual Japanese domination. Major-General Kita is stated to have revealed that reserve officers of the Japanese army have established a large military school in northern Chahar and that they have been instructing the Mongol troops. According to Major-General Kita, these officers are paid by the Mongols but are not allowed to engage in actual fighting. Major-General Kita is further quoted as saying that "In order to offset Outer Mongolia's highly mechanized army, which is equipped by Russia, we have assisted Inner Mongolia by selling them airplanes." "Reports that these Mongols are too poor to buy tanks, armored cars and munitions are untrue, for they have assets such as a vast opium harvest. We have been paid in kind," Major-General said.

A special despatch from Changchun stated that high officers of the Kwantung Army held an important meeting Nov. 20 discussing the Suiyuan situation and decided to place on record their sympathy and goodwill with the Mongolian invaders.

As a result of repeated conferences held by military officers of a "certain quarters" at Chengteh and Dolonor, it is reported that a decision has been reached that a general offensive be launched shortly with the capture of Suiyuan and Shansi as their objective in order to attain a commanding position over Ninghsia, Kansu and Chinghai. For the purpose of carrying out this ambitious scheme, a large number of bombing and pursuit planes and huge quantities of arms and ammunitions have been sent to Dolonor to meet the needs of the "irregulars". A large shipment of incendiary bombs is reported to have been sent to the front for carrying out air raids in east Suiyuan.

A semi-official statement made at Changchun Nov. 18 defends the action of the Mongol forces attacking Suiyuan, on the ground that it is directed against Communism. The Inner Mongolian authorities, the statement says, have been subjected to various forms of pressure by Communist bandits operating in districts bordering on their territory, which has necessitated self-defensive action.

Kuo Min reported Nov. 21 that the Japanese are using the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway surreptitiously for the transportation of



The above map shows the scene of fighting on Chahar-Suiyuan border between the Mongol and "Manchukuo" irregulars and the Chinese defense forces. The arrow indicates the direction of the projected advance of the Mongols under Japanese direction. Capture of Pailingmiao, chief base of the Mongols, by the Suiyuan troops has now completely upset the Mongol plans.

ammunition to the invaders in eastern Suiyuan. The transportation has been handled mainly by the so-called "International Transportation Company" financed by the Japanese. Inspection by the railway authorities of the cargoes is violently opposed. As transportation of munitions to the invaders seriously affects the bandit-suppression campaign, the Suiyuan Provincial authorities have detailed two inspectors on each train to watch for contraband.

INVADERS TOTAL 25,000 STRONG, EQUIPPED WITH 28 JAPANESE AIRPLANES

It is reported by *Kuo Min* that the Suiyuan invaders total about 25,000 officers and men. They consist of 7,000 Chahar bandits under Wang Ying; 6,000 "Manchukuo" irregulars under Li Shou-hsin; 3,000 Mongolian bandits under Pao Yueh-ching; 2,000 bandits each under Chin Chia-san and Chang Wan-ching; and 3,000 Mongolian "Peace Preservation" units under Cho Shih-hai. With the exception of those under Li Shou-hsin, only half of them are equipped with rifles. The invaders have a total of 28 Japanese airplanes at their disposal for the invasion of eastern and northern Suiyuan. It is ascertained that three bombers, eight fighting and five scouting machines are stationed at Changpei, 40 miles north of Kalgan, provincial capital of Chahar; five airplanes at Shangtu, western Chahar; and five at Pailingmiao, about 115 miles north of Kweihua, provincial capital of Suiyuan. 8,000 tins of gasoline are stored at Changpei. Large quantities of military supplies and food provisions are stored at Changpei. All mule-carts and camels have been commandeered at Shangtu for transportation purposes. 20 Japanese officers and 2 bandit regiments are stationed at Pailingmiao. The proclamations of the bandits are dated the "731st Year of Genghis Khan," the great Mongol emperor.

17 airplanes flew over the Hsinho region for half an hour Nov. 22, dropping 12 bombs on one village and causing seven civilian casualties. The Mongol irregulars led by Wang Ying continue to move towards the northern front, where a general offensive aimed at Wuchuan, 20 miles northwest of Kweihua, the Suiyuan capital is soon to be launched. Meanwhile, the report that Central Government troops are entering Suiyuan to assist the provincial forces is confirmed in Peiping. 500 men of the Central Government's anti-aircraft corps with a number of large calibre guns have arrived at Pingtichuan, according to reliable travelers from Suiyuan. There appears to be no foundation for the Japanese report that Hungkeherhtu, an important border point in Suiyuan, has fallen into the hands of the invaders, who, on the contrary, have been successfully repulsed at every point on the eastern front.

CHINESE FORCES CARRY SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK

Chiness troops carried out a successful counter-attack against Manchukuo and Mongol marauders in the region of Hungkoerhtu Nov. 18, according to a *Reuter* report. Reinforced by fresh arrivals from the rear, and with the aid of some artillery, the Suiyuan forces flung themselves vigorously against the enemy's positions, and routed them after a battle lasting three hours. The invaders fled eastward. The Chinese claim to have counted the bodies of 300 of the enemy on the field of battle, and to have captured motor-cars, horse transport, a radio plant, and commissariat.

Central Government troops are rapidly taking up positions on the east Suiyuan front preparatory to launching a vigorous offensive against the Mongol and "Manchukuo" irregulars menacing the province from Chahar, according to a *Reuters* message.

General Tang En-peh, commander of the 13th Army Corps, and General Men Ping-yo, commander of the 7th Cavalry Division, have already arrived in Tatung, while General Wang Yao-huang, commander of the 25th Army Corps, is expected to arrive there in one or two days.

TWO JAPANESE REPORTED CAPTURED BY SUIYUAN TROOPS

Two Japanese, Reikichi Wamu and Toshio Matsumura, were captured by Suiyuan troops during a successful counter-attack at Hungkehertu on Nov. 18, according to a *Shanghai Evening Post* report. The Japanese were in control of elaborate radio transmitting and receiving equipment which was seized by Chinese soldiers when the invading "Manchukuoan" and Mongolian marauders were driven away from their lines, it is said. Found in their possession, according to the despatch, were many documents giving their identity and a list of calling signals and wave lengths of the various military stations at places in North China, Mongolia and "Manchukuo" where Japanese military headquarters or resident military attaches are stationed. These included Changchun, Shangtu, Changpei, Chengteh, Pailingmiao, Kalgan, Taiyuan, Kweihua and the Alashan Mongolian Banner.

Military reports reaching Peiping Nov. 20 from the Suiyuan front state that two enemy planes were brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns at Hungkehertu Nov. 19 when they were conducting a sudden aerial raid over the Chinese defence lines in Suiyuan.

GENS. YEN AND FU DETERMINED TO DEFEND SUIYUAN AT ALL COSTS

As Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan pledged Nov. 18 his iron determination to defend Suiyuan at all costs from invasion by "Manchukuo" troops and irregulars. "The least I can do to assist in the task of national rejuvenation," Gen. Yen said "is to preserve China's territorial integrity in Suiyuan, and whatever sacrifices to be made will not be regretted."

In view of the fast developing situation in the front, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Suiyuan chairman, is leaving again for the front shortly to personally direct defense operations against the invaders in east Suiyuan. In an interview Gen. Fu reaffirmed his determination to safeguard China's territorial integrity and said that any act of invasion will be resisted to the last man. Gen. Fu predicted that the Irregulars would renew their attacks any moment. "We are prepared to defend Suiyuan in accordance with instructions of the Central Government," Gen. Fu emphasized.

THEY ARE DEFENDING SUIYUAN

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan

Gen. Fu Tso-yi

Reporting on the victory of the combined Shansi-Suiyuan troops over the invaders oat Hungkoerhtu, 60 miles east of Pingtichuan, eastern Suiyuan, General Fu Tso-i, Chairman of Suiyuan, and Lieut.-General Chao Cheng-shou, Commander of the Shansi Cavalry Forces, in an official telegram to General Yen Hsi-shan, Director of the Taiyuan Pacification Headquarters, states that all bandit attacks were successfully repulsed. Under the leadership of Wang Ying, the message says, 5,000 invaders—consisting of the Charhar bandits and "Manchukuo" irregulars—launched a furious attack on Hungkoerhtu on the 17th inst. They were met and routed by the cavalry and infantry units under Lieut.-General Peng Yu-pin and Major-General Tung Chi-wu, after suffering heavy casualties. A severe assault was launched by Lieut.-General Peng's cavalry units on the invaders at Talatsun, Tuchengtze, Chikuti and Erhtaiti near Hungkoerhtu at 2 a.m. on the 18th inst. After three hours' sanguinary fighting, the invaders were routed and forced to retreat in a north-westerly direction. During the attack on Tuchengtze, 7 motor-cars of the enemy escaped eastwards at full speed. 100 outlaws were killed in action, one motor-car, one radio set and one horse-carriage were seized. Five officers and a dozen soldiers of the combined Shansi-Suiyuan troops were wounded.

Complete encirclement of Taolin and Hungkuertu by Inner Mongolian troops now fighting Suiyuan provincial forces was reported by a *Domei* message Nov. 20. Both towns are expected, according to *Domei*, to surrender to the Mongols in a few days. Diplomatic observers in Peiping believe that the Japanese Government regards the conflict in Suiyuan as an entirely Chinese internal affair, with which Japan has nothing to do.

SUIYUAN DEFENCES REMAIN INTACT DESPITE REPEATED ATTACKS

After several weeks of desultory fighting, in which airplanes, armored cars and artillery played a prominent part, the eastern defenses of Suiyuan remain intact with the "Manchukuo" and Mongol forces from Chahar kept at bay, said a *Reuter* report Nov. 21. Fighting occurred Nov. 20 in the region of Hsinho when Suiyuan troops under Chang Wang-ching repulsed four attacks by the invaders from Chahar, who later withdrew to their lines three miles eastward. An iron bridge on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway between Fengchen and Pingtichuan, in eastern Suiyuan, was damaged by plainclothes men. The Paotou-Peiping express was delayed for four hours as a result, but the service is now normal again.

With the arrival in Peiping of the first foreign reports from the Suiyuan fronts, confirmation was obtained of the successful counter-attack made by Suiyuan troops against the invaders on Nov. 18. On the morning of that date, according to very reliable foreign travelers reaching Peiping, a force of about 3,000 "Manchukuo" and Mongol troops from Chahar attacked a village near Pingtichuan

where the firing was plainly audible. The village was defended by only 400 Suiyuan troops, but they held the attacking force at bay until reinforcements arrived, when they counter-attacked successfully, throwing back the invaders with considerable losses. The same sources confirm that airplanes have been used to assist the invaders. They are not dropping the usual aerial bombs but many grenades, which, however, are not very effective. The invaders, reported to number between 15,000 and 20,000, are said to be not very well equipped and to be badly fed. They are outnumbered by the Suiyuan defenders. Wang Ying, leader of the Mongol irregulars, had a narrow escape from death on November 18, when the Chinese counter-attack forced the invaders back beyond Wang Ying's headquarters. Wang, it is stated, escaped just in time.

PRINCE TEH ASSUMES COMMAND OF BOGUS ARMY TO INVADE SUIYUAN

According to a report circulated by *Reuters*, Prince Teh, Chairman of the Chahar-Mongol Political Council, assumed office on Nov. 19 as Commander-in-Chief of the Mongol Army at Chapssu. General Tso Shih-hai took the oath of office as Deputy Commander-in-Chief at the same time. Prince Teh and General Tso left Chapssu Nov. 20 with their troops for Pailingmiao.

A series of complaints, accompanied by a set of corresponding demands, was circulated by telegram on November 19 by Princes Teh and Tso, commander and vice-commander, respectively, of the Mongolian Army, reported *Shanghai Nichi Nichi* Nov. 21. The telegram was sent to leading members of the Nanking Government. Complaints listed are as follows:

1. The Suiyuan Provincial Government has violated a promise to remit to the Mongolian Political Council the taxes collected from the Mongolians.

2. It has instigated bad elements in the Mongolian Political Council to rise up against the Council.

3. The Central Government established the Suiyuan Mongolian Council with a view to liquidating the Mongolian Political Council.

4. Many fortifications have been constructed in the region of Pailingmiao for the defense of Mongolia.

In view of all these facts, the telegram states, the Mongolian Political Council submitted the following demands to the Suiyuan Provincial Government on November 9:—

1. Immediate return of the four banners to the authority of the Mongolian Political Council.

2. Destruction of all military fortifications.

3. Immediate return to the Mongolian Political Council of all arms and munitions taken by the Paoantui (Peace Preservation Corps.)

4. Immediate payment by the Suiyuan Provincial Government of the $200,000 owing to the Mongolian Political Council.

5. All Mongol traitors to be handed over to the Mongolian Political Council.

"Since no reply has been received to these demands," the telegram states, "we are obliged to mobilize all the Mongolian troops in order to conquer complete independence for Mongolia."

GEN. CHIANG URGES CALM, SAYS SUIYUAN DEFENCES ADEQUATE TO RESIST ATTACKS

"We are fully prepared to cope with the situation in Suiyuan Province and there is no need for undue alarm," General Chiang Kai-shek declared before a meeting of 3,000 Shansi military, political and party officials held at Taiyuan Nov. 18. The Generalissimo assured the Shansi authorities that the Central Government had devised adequate measures to face the joint "Manchukuo"-Irregular invasion of Suiyuan and urged that the crisis should be met with calm. He commended the Shansi and Suiyuan troops for their untiring efforts to safeguard the front line of defense of the nation. Following a luncheon party with General Yen Hsi-shan, General Chiang left by plane for Loyang where he arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Shanghai Nichi-Nichi reported Nov. 19 that General Chiang Kai-shek, during his recent interview with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan submitted a set of proposals to Yen, urging him to help the Suiyuan defenders to crush the invading units. Chiang's proposals are as follows: (1) All the Shansi forces should be mobilized to proceed to Suiyuan; (2) After the departure of the Shansi troops to Suiyuan, the safety of the rear will be absolutely guaranteed; (3) At the present time, the total number of the Central Government forces, stationed in Suiyuan, total twenty thousand, additional units, totalling ninety thousand, will be soon despatched North. It has been decided that 110,000 Central Government soldiers will be sent to Suiyuan; (4) Should the troops of a "certain country" launch an attack on Suiyuan, the U.S.S.R. Army will come to the help of the Chinese army from Outer Mongolia in accordance with the secret agreement between China and the U.S.S.R.; (5) $10,000,000 are allotted for the military expenses.

General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Tsinan Nov. 19 from Loyang at 12.15 p.m. by airplane. He conferred with General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, for two hours. After lunching with General Han, he returned to Loyang at 3.30 p.m.

The purpose of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Tsinan was to persuade Gen. Han Fu-chu to dispatch troops to the Suiyuan front, according to *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi* Nov. 20.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was accused Nov. 23 by the *Shanghai Nippo* of stirring trouble in Suiyuan, in order to break down the current Sino-Japanese negotiations in Nanking. The Generalissimo, the journal asserted, left for the northwest long before there was any news of hostilities in Inner Mongolia.

"Gen. Chiang's efforts to exaggerate the significance of Suiyuan hostilities is motivated by his desire to terminate the current pourparlers in Nanking. He is trying to create a popular anti-Japanese sentiment, disseminating rumors of Japan's alleged territorial ambitions in this country. This also helps him to shift the responsibility for the mal-administration of Inner Mongolia upon Nipponese shoulders".

GEN. YEN ANNOUNCES SUIYUAN DEFENCE FUND EXCEEDS ONE MILLION

Contributions received by the Shansi Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters Suiyuan, for the defense of amounted to over $1,000,000 already, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan informed the *Central News Agency* Nov. 24.

Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Suiyuan, has given $50,000 toward the defence fund. Gens. Hsu Yung-chang, Sun Chu and Yang Cheng-yuan, have each contributed $10,000. Chao Tai-wen, Chairman of Shansi, has contributed $15,000 to the State for national salvation. Mr. Chao has also contributed another sum of $40,000 for the same purpose on behalf of his mother. Lieut.-General Chao Cheng-shou, Commander of the Shansi Provincial Cavalry Forces, has contributed $50,000; Lieut.-General Li Fu-yin, Commander of the 68th Division, $20,000; and Lieut.-General Yang Hsiao-ou, Commander of the 34th Army, $10,000. The officers and staff members of the Four Route Army in Kwangtung, under the command of Gen. Yu Han-mou, fasted for one day and saved up $50,000 as contribution to Suiyuan. Another $5,149 has been received in Kweihua from Tsingtao, representing the combined contributions of primary school students there. Other donations received include $900 from students of the Peiyang Engineering College, Tientsin, and $2,500 from students of Paoting, capital city of Hopei. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, has remitted a sum of $10,000 as his personal contribution to Suiyuan troops. Sheng Sheng-yi, Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau of Kiangsi, Chekiang and Anhwei, and his staff have contributed $10,000 to the Suiyuan defenders.

SHANGHAI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SUIYUAN TO CHEER DEFENDERS

Entrusted with the mission of pledging the support of the entire Shanghai populace to the cause of Suiyuan defence, a delegation of five from the local "Support Suiyuan" Committee organized under the auspices of the City Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Civic Association and other public bodies, left for North China by airplane Nov. 23. The five delegates are Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the City Chamber of Commerce, Lin Kang-hou, Chief-secretary of Che Chinese Bankers' Association, Lu Ching-shih, member of the City Kuomintang Headquarters, Dr. Pang Ching-chow, of the Red Cross Hospital, and Huang Jen-chih, member of the Shanghai Civic Association. The party left aboard the Junkers Plane of the Eurasia Aviation Company for Sian, from where they will proceed to Taiyuan and Suiyuan to interview Gens Yen Hsi-shan and Fu Tso-yi to express appreciation of their commendable efforts in defending the Northwestern Provinces against the invasion of the "irregulars".

Leading Chinese industrialists from various parts of the country, now gathered in Shanghai to attend the annual meeting of the Federation of Association Chinese Manufacturers, voted to send a large consignment of supplies to Suiyuan to aid the Chinese soldiers who are staging a defense of the province against the attack of "Manchukuo" Mongol irregulars. Among the gifts to be sent by this group are 1,200 bags of flour, 2,000 pairs of shoes, 2,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 6,000 woolen underwears, 500 camp beds, 2,500 cotton-padded jackets, and 200 electric hand torches. In addition to these gifts, industrialists from Wuching and Tsingtao also pledged a total sum of $5,000.

Tu Yueh-sheng, noted Chinese financier here, is planning to proceed to Taiyuan to interview General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, but has not yet fixed any definite date for his departure for the North. Mr. Tu and other financial leaders in Shanghai have recently remitted a sum of $100,000 to Suiyuan troops now defending the province against the invasion of the "irregulars".

The faculty members of the National Central University and Ginling College have decided to contribute their one day's salary to Suiyuan defenders. The staff of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission will soon remit a sum of around $1,000 to General Fu Tso-yi, while the officials and employees of the Ministry of Railways have also pledged to contribute one day of their salaries

to aid the campaign of resistance. The instructors and cadets of the Canton branch of the Central Military Academy, headed by their dean Gen. Chen Cheng, have remitted $1,000 as their donation to Gen. Fu. They have also sent identic telegrams to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek,Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, and Gen. Fu, signifying their readiness to answer the call to defend the northern province.

Over thirty sing-song girls, representing the most popular beautise and vocalists of Nanking's Great White Way, the Futzemiao, are planning an all star program, the proceeds of which will go to swell the "Support Suiyuan" contributions from the Capital.

The Hankow Bankers' Association Nov. 21 remitted $10,000 to Gen. Fu Tos-yi as a token of support to his defense of the province against aggression. Another sum of $1,600 will be sent to Suiyuan soon by members of the Police force in Hankow.

By a voluntary hunger strike, 500 convicts serving their terms in the district jail of Lunan in Honan have managed to donate $37.10 to the Chinese soldiers now defending Suiyuan against the "irregulars".

THREE AMERICANS IN KAIFENG CONTRIBUTE TO "SUPPORT SUIYUAN FUND"

Three American citizens resident in Kaifeng, including one missionary, have each contributed $5 toward the "Support Suiyuan" fund as a token of their admiration for the bravery of Gen. Fu Tso-yi's troops.

A stream of telegrams from all parts of the country, pledging moral and material support to Gen. Fu Tso-yi and his troops, continues to flood the Kweihua telegraph office. Among the latest to reach the city were three from Kwangtung and Kwangsi, sent respectively by Gen. Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Route Army in Kwangtung, Gen. Liu Chien-chun, acting Director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Canton, and a joint wire by Gens. Li Tsung-jen, Huang Hsu-chu and Pai Chung-hsi from Kwangsi.

According to *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi* Nov. 20, students of the Military Academy in Loyang, Honan, have organized a "Dare-to Die Corps" in conjunction with a number of university students and have proceeded to Suiyuan. The Corps numbers about 200.

An appeal that the 29th Army under the command of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council join the fighting with Suiyuan troops against the attack by "irregulars" was made in two special articles appearing in the *China Times* and the *Ta Kung Pao* respectively Nov. 20. The appeal was voiced in response to an editorial in the *Ta Kung Pao* Nov. 19 suggesting that Gen. Sung's troops should attack the rear of the "irregulars" as the latter come from Northern Chahar which is under his jurisdiction.

TWO NANKING ENVOYS ARRIVE AT KWEIHUA TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION

Cheng Tsang-po, Managing Director of the *Central Daily News*, Nanking, and representative of the Central Publicity Council, Dr. Tuan Mao-lan, Secretary of the Waichiaopu, and Tan Chung-lu, Manager of the Peiping Bureau of the *Centrla News Agency*, have arrived in Kweihua on a investigation tour. After a lengthy interview with Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Suiyuan, Nov. 23, the visitors were entertained by Gen. Fu at dinner in the evening.

Immediate evacuation of all foreigners from Suiyuan has been requested by the provincial authorities, who assert that they will not otherwise hold themselves responsible for their safety, according to a *Reuter* report Nov. 22.

All Japanese residents in Tating, in northern Shansi, have evacuated upon the advice of the Japanese Embassy, while only a few Japanese consuls and members of the consular staff are remaining at Paotou and Suiyuan, M. Matsumura, Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, informed the *Central News Agency* Nov. 19.

In view of the tense situation in Suiyuan, military attaches of the various foreign Embassies and Legations in Peiping will make an inspection trip to Pingtichuan, East Suiyuan, within the next few days, *Central News* reported Nov. 18.

KAO PROTESTS TO KAWAGOE AGAINST JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN SUIYUAN INVASION

Kao Tsung-wu, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called on S. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador, Nov. 18, and lodged a protest against the participation of Japanese troops in the bandit attacks on eastern Suiyuan. Mr. Kawagoe denied the charge.

BREAK-DOWN OF SINO-JAPANESE PARLEYS SEEN LIKELY DUE TO SUIYUAN SITUATION

The next meeting of Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs and S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, has still not been fixed, according to information from the Waichiaopu. Difficulties in the Sino-Japanese negotiations remain unsolved. T. Shimizu, secretary of the Japanese Embassy, called on Kao Tsung-wu, director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Waichiaopu, Nov. 23, but no progress was made concerning the Sino-Japanese pourparlers.

Sino-Japanese negotiations have been indefinitely postponed because of the insistence of the Chinese authorities in linking the subject of the parleys with the current hostilities in Suiyuan, reported *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi* Nov. 20. Tne Japanese representatives have categorically declared that the situation in Suiyuan is solely a question of China's internal politics and that Japan has no intention of becoming involved in it. In the future, therefore, Japan will resolutely reject all Chinese proposals arising from the Suiyuan situation.

Tokyo will hold Nanking responsible for a rupture of the current negotiations on a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, a high Gaimusho official told *Domei* Nov. 19. The statement was made in commenting on press reports that the Chinese Government intended to suspend the pourparlers on the ground that Japan was behind the current advance of Mongol troops into Suiyuan province. Such rumours, the official asserted, had been disseminated by the anti-Japanese faction in Nanking, including Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, and T. V. Soong, Chairman of the National Economic Council, in an effort to embarrass officials friendly towards Japan. The report of Nanking's intention to break off the talks, the official continued, should not be taken lightly, in view of the nationwide anti-Japanese campaign in Chinese periodicals and also the collection of contributions for the Suiyuan army. Tokyo, he declared, would continue to maintain close watch over the "Chinese manoeuvres."

With the outbreak of the fighting in Suiyuan, press opinions in Tokyo generally have been frankly pessimistic concerning the outcome of the Sino-Japanese negotiations in Nanking. The official attitude of the Gaimusho, in the meantime, has been described as "very indignant but still trying hard to seek for a solution." In a leading article that morning, the *Tokyo Asahi* declared that although primarily a struggle between China and Inner Mongolia, the repercussions of the fighting in Suiyuan will naturally seriously compromise Japanese interests in North China and Manchuria. If the situation becomes further aggravated, it would be impossible for Manchuria to escape involvement. Commenting on the same subject, the *Chugai* declared that the Suiyuan situation has transcended in importance a more domestic outbreak along China's own frontiers. There is every indication that the little spark would set ablaze in a disastrous conglomeration the whole of North China where Japan has vital stakes. The Suiyuan situation, said the *Chugai*, forebodes ill the future of the Sino-Japanese pourparlers in Nanking. There evidently is every reason for pessimism and none for optimism in the early success of the diplomatic talks.

Reporting at the Cabinet meeting Nov. 20 on the progress of Sino-Japanese negotiations in Nanking, Foreign Minister Arita voiced the opinion that although the pourparlers have now reached their final stage, downright pessimism is still premature. Referring to the Suiyuan situation, Mr. Arita said that while the matter is one primarily for the Chinese Government to settle, the Japanese Government cannot afford to let go unheeded any development which threatens Japanese interests in Manchuria.

GAIMUSHO OFFICIAL DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIGHTING IN SUIYUAN

Completely disclaiming any responsibility for the fighting now proceeding in eastern Suiyuan, a spokesman of the Gaimusho emphatically declared Nov. 18 that the situation involves purely Chinese domestic interests and has nothing whatever to do with the Japanese Government. "A few Japanese individuals," the spokesman said, "may have aliened themselves with the Mongolian invaders in attacking Suiyuan, but they can only be regarded as individual adventurers seeking their own fortune, without the remotest connection with either the Japanese Government or the Japanese Army." Japanese sympathy, he continued, is with the Inner Mongolians defending themselves against the communist menace. This, however, is no reason for Tokyo to interfere in the Suiyuan situation. No matter how overwhelmingly the Chinese Government troops crushed the invaders, Japan always will maintain strictly her non-interference policy.

An assurance that the Japanese Government has absolutely nothing to do with the invasion of "irregulars" against eastern Suiyuan, and that it would not interfere with whatever measures the Chinese Government may deem necessary in coping with the situation was given by S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, during an interview with Kao Tsung-wu, Chief of the Waichiaopu's Asiatic Department, on Nov. 18. Despite Mr. Kawagoe's declaration, the Chinese Government has sent Tuan Mao-lan, secretary of the Waichiaopu, to Suiyuan to ascertain the true state of affairs there.

Major Imai, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, interviewed by foreign correspondents at Peiping Nov. 20, stated that the fighting in Suiyuan is China's internal affair. When asked what the Japanese attitude would be if the Suiyuan troops drove back the "Manchukuo" and Mongol invaders and themselves entered Chahar, Major Imai replied: "Chahar is very near North China and 'Manchukuo'. The Japanese are thinking about the situation in Inner Mongolia." "Does Japan consider that she

(Continued on page 464)

Prominent Chinese Educators Arrested for Alleged Subversive Activities

Seven prominent Chinese, including a woman, alleged to be leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, often described as anti-Government and alleged to be behind many demonstrations staged locally and at present blamed for the strikes in the Japanese cotton mills, were arrested in their homes in the International Settlement and the French Concession in a series of raids carried out in the early hours of Nov. 23 upon the request of the Bureau of Public Safety. Four of the men arrested in the International Settlement were brought up at a hearing in camera before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court in the morning.

Those arrested in the International Settlement were:

Shen Chung-ju, 63, Dean of the Shanghai Law College and member of the standing committe of the Bar Association; Li Kung-po, 35, President of the Liang Tsai Memorial School (established in memory of Sze Liang-tsai, late publisher of the *Shun Pao*); Wong Tsao-shih, 34, a returned student from America, professor of economics in the Kwang Hwa University, and a lawyer; and Sa Chien-li, lawyer with home in Avenue Road. A book in Japanese containing four leaflets, the contents of which were not revealed, was found in his home.

Those arrested in the French Concession were:

Tsao Tao-feng, formerly editor of the *Life Weekly*, vernacular magazine, which once had the biggest circulation in China and who had to leave his editorial post and take a trip abroad due to his anti-government outbursts.

Miss Sze Liang, the only woman among the seven, is a legal practitioner, being connected with the law offices of Attorney Tung Kong, well-known Chinese lawyer now lecturing in Peiping and mentioned for membership in the Judicial Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. She was once wounded in a demonstration at West Gate, held as a protest against the Japanese occupation of Shenyang on September 18, 1931; and Dr. Tsang Nai-chi, former assistant manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank and formerly vice-managing director of the Chinese Bankers' Credit Information Bureau.

A dramatic sequel to the arrests occurred the following day when Shen Chung-ju, Li Kung-po, and Wong Tsao-shih were taken from the court-room by the Foreign Concession Police to the Bubbling Well Station and from there handed over to officers of the Public Safety Bureau. Shen and Wang had previously been released on the bond of their lawyers, but on a warrant issued by the same judge were rearrested. The judge took the point of view that as the men were arrested on extra-Settlement roads there was no question of extradition, but merely the giving of assistance by one constituted authority to another.

Central News said the seven persons arrested on Monday are alleged to be guilty of operating illegal organizations, co-operating with communists, instigating labor, student and general strikes and other subversive activities with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the Government. The three men appearing before the Settlement tribunal were not handed over by the court itself, but by the police. This action followed a desperate fight on the part of the accused against their arrest, which they maintained was illegal.

Peiping Students Agitate for Release of Arrested Leaders

Demanding the immediate release of the seven alleged leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association rounded up by International Settlement and French Concession police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau on charges of endangering the republic, university students in Peiping were scheduled to go on a two-day strike.

A delegation of the student body was also scheduled to leave the former capital for Nanking to petition the National Government for the immediate liberation of the seven persons while a mainfesto was to be issued presenting their case. The steps were taken following a mass meeting of the student delegates from various universities and colleges in Peiping which was held on Monday night some 15 hours after the arrest of the seven alleged leaders in Shanghai.

American Woman Active Behind the Scenes in Cotton Mill Strike?

It was reported in the *Shanghai Mainichi* Nov. 18 that an American woman, Agnes Smedley, a teacher of a certain Chinese Middle Girl's School in Ferry Road, in Western Shanghai, was an influential supporter of the strike fund for the strikers in the Shanghai Japanese cotton mills. Several weeks before the break-out of the strike in the Japanese cotton mills in Eastern Shanghai, another American woman who works in the Chinese Y.W.C.A., was under her direction to solicit funds for the support of the strikers, it was stated.. These funds, it was further averred, were used by Madame Sun Yat-sen, and the National Salvation Associations associated with the Third International.

Chinese Journal Urges Industrialists to Support Strikers in Japanese Cotton Mills

Urging the Chinese authorities and fellow Chinese nationals to solicit assistance for the strikers in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai, an article, appearing in the *Hsien Hsi Chieh* ("Modern World,") commented:

"We urge the Chinese circles to pay serious attention to the existing strike and to solicit assistance for the strikers.

Our enemy has taken advantage of her political and military superiority to spoil our Chinese industrial enterprises under the pretext of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. Therefore, our enlightened Chinese industrialists should do their utmost to help the strikers in opposition to the imperialistic Japanese cotton merchants.

The pitiful plight of the Chinese workers, who have been maltreated and exploited by the Japanese capitalists, is too horrible to mention. The present strike is only aimed at the demand of the living rights of the Chinese workers at their minimum level. Therefore, all our fellow nationals should solicit spiritual and material support for the strikers.

"The Chinese industrialists should help the Chinese workers in the Japanese cotton mills to deal a fatal blow at our enemy, so as to effect a positive resumption of our national market. The strikers themselves should cooperate together, so as to consolidate their strength for the struggle. All Chinese circles should give substantial assistance to the strikers, so as to push forward our National Anti-Enemy Movement.

"Finally, we sincerely hope that our competent authorities will defend the rights and privileges of our Chinese workers by negotiating with the Japanese concerns on the basis of the newly promulgated Factory Regulations. It is also earnestly expected that, our competent authorities should take advantage of the mass strength of our workers, so as to carry out our independent foreign policy."

Strike in Cotton Mills Practically Ended

The labor situation in the Intenational Settlement has again become normal. Work has been resumed at the various Chinese and Japanese cotton manufacturing plants in the Eastern and Western districts. All the N.W.K. mills are operating, except the Toyoda factories, Jessfield Road. In other mills both day and night shifts are working.

Manchukuo Industrial Bank to Be Created

Capitalized a $30,000,000 and designed to aid the economic development of the puppet empire by extending long-term credits at a low rate of interest, the Industrial Bank of Manchukuo will come into being early in December, the Bureau of Manchurian Affairs in Tokyo announced Nov. 21.

It will take over the Manchukuo branches of the Bank of Chosen, semi-official institution, and of the private Manshu Bank and absorb the Shoryu Bank of Dairen. Yutaro Tomita, at present Japanese financial commissioner in Paris and London, will resign his post to assume the presidency of the new institution. He will be assisted by Junichi Matsubara, vice-president of the Bank of Chosen, who will become vice-president, and by Yoshio Matsuda, also of the Bank of Chosen, and Shinichi Isshiki, at present chief of the Research Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, in their capacity of directors. The Manchukuo Government and the Bank of Chosen will each put up half of the required capital.

Death Occurs in Baltimore of George Bronson Rea, Former Advisor to Manchukuo

The death occurred at Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 21, at the age of 67, of George Bronson Rea, from cancer. The deceased was the founder of the *Far Eastern Review*, an engineering monthly (with international politics as a side line) which was originally started in the Philippine Islands in 1904, but was transferred to Shanghai several years later, where it has been published ever since. Originally devoted mainly to the furthering of American interests in the Philippines, its transfer to Shanghai coincided with a pronounced leaning to the Chinese point of view; but, in later years, said journal has vociferously supported the foreign policy of Japan (and Manchukuo).

Born in Brooklyn in 1869, the deceased acted as correspondent in Cuba for the *New York Herald* 1895-97. In 1905 he negotiated tariff legislation on behalf of the Philippines Government. He was an advisor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen from 1911 to 1913; acted as technical advisor to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919; represented the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai at Washington, 1927-29; was advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Railways, 1929; served as assistant military attache at Madrid during the World War. In 1932 he signed a two-year contract with the Manchukuo government, which was not renewed.

He is surivived by his widow, Francesca Ruiz-Maron of Madrid, his daughter Gloria, and also by William C. Rea, Henry C. Rea and Mrs. Consueolo Doggett, the last three mentioned being children by a former marriage.

News Notes from Canton

(*From the Review's Canton Correspondent*)

Opium addicts in Canton are being admitted to the Municiple Hospital for treatment. The only charges are $5.00 as admission fee and 40 cts. per day. In addition to the medical aid given the addicts, there are also amusements provided.

Canton's provincial factories have recently been inspected by Hung Fan-kwan, Secretary, and Lau Koh-yum, Councillor of the Kwangsi Provincial Government. Among the places visited were the textile and paper plants on Honam Island, the Silk Inspection Bureau, the Sale Office of Provincial Factory Products, and the industrial section at Saichuen.

The two Kwangsi officials represented the Provincial Chairman and they made the tour in order to study the factories in operation.

Reconstruction projects were discussed at the conference of Kwangsi's civil, military, and party officials held in Kweilin last week. The reorganization of the Provincial army, soon to assume the title of "5th Route Army," is now completed and the names of its divisional commanders will be made public shortly.

Resolutions for the building of the Hunan-Kwangsi and Samshui-Hoyuen Railways were adopted and the Central Government will be petitioned for financial aid. Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, in his recent visit confered with the Provincial leaders concerning these projects and it is anticipated that the Central Government is likely to offer the required assistance.

Canton financiers, including the managers of the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and the Central Bank, will make an observation tour of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the principal cities through which it passes. They will leave Canton on December 4.

Convinced of the importance of trade relations between Canton and the cities along the route of this railroad, these bankers will study the economic conditions all along the line. A stay of several days in Hankow is planned before returning to Canton.

The Farmers Bank, capitalized at $10,000,000, has been opened in Canton in order to assist farmers in production. Mr. Sum Kang, Manager, states that for the present only ordinary banking will be transacted.

Loans to farmers will be made after the formation of the Rural Village Co-operative Commission. This Commission will consist of members delegated by the Provincial Tangpu, the Provincial Government, the Reconstruction Department, the Provincial Bank and the Farmers Bank.

Canton, Nov. 24, 1936.

Fears that Japanese Textiles May Dominate U. S. Market

Japanese textile imports, if allowed to go on expanding at the present rate, will completely dominate the American market inside the next decade, Claudius T. Murchison, president of the United States Cotton Textile Institute, warned in a speech in Chicago Nov. 19 in which he strongly urged the desirability of a "gentlemen's agreement" to regulate competition between American and Japanese textile manufacturers. Calling unilateral action undesirable, Mr. Murchison said the best way to deal with the problem is to adjust the volume of Japanese textile imports into the United States "with the full understanding of the two industries actually involved, and also the governments." Any solution, he said, must take into account what Japan herself may choose to do to meet the problem.

Compulsory Education in the Philippines

Compulsory education in the Pnilippines in three years is the goal of Senor Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in a drive against illiteracy and the dissemination of radical ideas among the ignorant. Senor Quezon says that only a small proportion of students remain in public schools as long as five years, and that many leave school after one, two and three years. As a result, he said, many actually leave school illiterate.

Ambassador Quo Tai-chi Honored by London Livery Club

A singular honor was paid in London Nov. 24, to the Chinese Ambassador, Quo Tai-chi, by the City Livery Club at its annual banquet at the Guildhall in honor of the Lord Mayor, who this year is Sir Percy Vincent. It has been the custom of the Club, since its establishment in 1914, to invite one distinguished representative of every class to attend its annual banquet. This year the selection from the Diplomatic Corps fell on Mr. Quo, who accordingly alone represented that distinguished body.

Federation of British Industries Announces Formation of Special China Committee

The Federation of British Industries announced in London Nov. 19 the formation of a special China committee of nine members, all recognized experts of the China market, representing the chief engineering firms, the Federation of Calico Printers, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the British-American Tobacco Co., and Imperial Chemical Industries. The Chairman is Lieutenant-General Sir George MacDonogh, member of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and former President of the China Association. Concurrently with the formation of the Committee the F.B.I. is making a gift of various household equipment to the Sino-British Cultural Association's new building in Nanking. Several firms are also making gifts, including an electric clock and a radiogramophone. These gifts are being shipped from London at the end of this month.

Steady Rise of China Industry Alarms Japanese

"Many industries which are now steadily rising in China will soon be a serious menace to Japan," declared Mr. Otani, correspondent in Tsingtao of the Department of Commerce and Industry, at a round table conference of Osaka businessmen, this week. Mr. Otani said that the industralization of China has been progressing rapidly since the enactment of the national tariff. In Tsingtao, Japanese cotton goods are selling only to an extent of ten per cent of the total consumption, and it is feared that Japanese goods will eventually be ousted entirely.

Sundry industries in China are unusually active, and sixty per cent of the enamelled ware and thermos flask demand is being supplied locally. Mr. Otani suggested that Japanese traders would concentrate their efforts on macninery and the raw material, which China needs in her industrialization. He also mentioned dyestuffs, woollen goods and chemicals as prospective lines. He added that if Japanese traders studied the Chinese tariff more carefully, they might be able to see other opportunities.

Pearl-Diving in the Olympics!—Latest Suggestion in Japan's Bid for Honors

The *Japan Chronicle* says there seems to be no doubt whatever that the nation is wholeheartedly backing preparations for the Tokyo Olympiad, everyone determined not to be outdone in the way of helpful suggestions to ensure that the Tokyo Games will prove a riotous success. The latest idea is attributed to Enkichi Ishihara, president of the Shima Marine Products Society and chairman of the Miye Prefectural Assembly, who is starting a vigorous drive to level matters with America in the diving. Mr. Ishihara has hit on the idea of an undersea diving contest. The question of training prospective participants presents no obstacles whatever, for he intends to place a few choice oysters and other marine products at the bottom of the pool, and have the far-famed women pearl divers bring then up again.

Dr. H. H. Kung to Become President of Executive Yuan?

The *Shanghai Nippo* reported Nov. 18 that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek plans to relinquish the post of President of the Executive Yuan to Dr. H. H. Kung, who is Minister of Finance and vice-president of the Executive Yuan. The reason for this projected move is believed to be the desire of Gen. Chiang to be free to devote all his attention to military affairs. Dr. Kung, it was further reported, will be succeeded as Finance Minister by Gen. Yu Fei-peng, the present Minister of Communications.

Nanking to Give Financial Aid to Chinese Schools Abroad

As a means to promote education among the Chinese abroad, the Overseas Affairs Commission has granted subsidies, totalling $1,500, to three Chinese schools at Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Australia for the purchase of books, magazines and athletic equipment. The commission is continuing its investigation into the conditions of the Overseas schools, as reference for further grants-in-aid, it is learned.

Japanese to Open New Electric Works in Peiping

In an attempt to control the supply of electricity in Peiping, the Hsin Chung Company is negotiating with the Peiping Electric Light Company for the organization of a new electric works with a capital of $5,000,000, which the Hsin Chung Company and the Peiping Electric Light Company will subscribe in equal shares.

It is reported that the Hsin Chung Company is planning to purchase the site of the glass factory outside the Chuan Hwa Gate.

In Defense of Sophistication

BY EARL H. LEAF

TEN thousand typewriter ribbons have been worn to shreds and tons of printer's ink spilled by clever young writers indulging in abusive or clownish attacks on Shanghai's tinseled pleasure palaces, particularly the cabarets because they are the most popular with the masses. I aim to punch a few holes in my own Underwood ribon in defense of joy and possibly to show its beneficial effects upon the national weal.

Despite the hue and cry raised in certain quarters, dancing is not a national institution as it is confined to only a few treaty ports and has no effect on the great majority of China's 400,000,000 who have never seen a $85 a month office clerk buy $50 worth of tickets for a slim dancing princess in golden slippers. The emphasis on the cabarets as a "national menace" is unjustified in many respects.

A more intelligent plan, it seems to me, would be to encourage the opening of well-regulated dancehalls in all the cities of China which would tend to keep adventuresome youth nearer their ancestral homes and, by making interior cities more attractive, halt the incessant flow of educated young people from their native provinces to the foreign concessions and treaty ports. A high-spirited young fellow who has had a taste of "life" in any metropolitan city of the world, now finds existence in Kweiyang or Changsha entirely too prosaic and dull. It is very well to talk about the "old virtues" and to extol a life of simplicity in the country but it is regrettable that all people cannot agree with this fine philosophy. It is all too true that most returned students look upon their life in their native villages and towns as an exile to be endured only until the first opportunity arrives for getting back to "civilization."

Dancing halls are not the only attraction of this great Oriental port but they are one of the features that gives the general spirit of gayety and sophistication to the metropolis. Nobody could approve of all the wickedness of Shanghai, of course. Three years ago I used to sneer when I heard Shanghai characterized as the wickedest city East of Suez, or the "Paris of the Orient", but returning to Shanghai after two years in stupid Tientsin, I realized that the town is all that it's cracked up to be. The dives in Panama City, Havana, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Buenos Aires, Alexandria and other famed cities of sin offer no form of vice or perversion one cannot find in the Hongkew district of Shanghai. However, these houses are not a part of the city life like the cabarets and rare indeed is the Chinese who becomes a habitus of such degrading places.

Dance Halls and Other Pastimes

Objections to the dancehalls are largely based on the theory that Young China should not indulge in such pastimes during the present period of national emergency. I believe anyone over 40 can testify that the years 1915 to 1917 were the period of the most abandoned gayety in the European capitals and the United States. Men and women worked and fought hard and they played hard, too. It was from this period of excessive "letting off steam" that the present "jazz era" received its impetus. Soldiers could not be treated like cattle lest it quickly ruin their morale. They were given all the opportunity possible to "raise hell". Gen. Chiang Kai-shek told soldiers at the Central Military Academy in Loyang that "if China wants to stand on equal ground with other Powers, she must first elevate the morale, character and intelligence of her soldiers to the same level as those of the service men of other countries."

A recent mayor of Tientsin permitted the resumption of the century old "Huang Hui" after a lapse of ten years. A parade, nearly two miles long, was planned and a gala day was scheduled.

Farmers and country folk for miles around made a pilgrimage to the city and I have never seen Tientsin so crowded with so many happy and newly-washed faces. The day before the festival, the Tientsin Yi Shih Pao printed a long editorial protesting revival of the ancient tradition and urging the mayor to cancel the permit on the grounds that such joyous festivities should not be permitted in time of national crisis.

I thought of the colossal selfishness of the man who wrote that editorial. Night after night I had seen him at the Paris Cabaret in the Japanese Concession spending his money on dancing girls when he was not trying to dance with other men's wives. His own wife was somewhere far in the background. Smoking foreign cigarettes, drinking foreign whiskey and wearing foreign clothes, this self-styled patriot had the almost incredible insolence to demand that the farmer and the worker, backbone of China, should be deprived of this single day of freedom and happiness out of their dull, dreary drab lives. I have often wondered about the sincerity of these other so-called patriots who would seek to deaden and stultify the whole of China on a similar excuse. Confucius said that to make the nation well ordered, one must first regulate the family, cultivate his person and rectify his heart, none of which the aforesaid editorial writer and his ilk have done. He is like the proverbial bull-frog who rent his throat trying to advise the eagle in the art of flying.

The dancehall "menace" could be abolished by regulation of the family, but unfortunately this plan allows no consideration for human nature or for economic pressure. The United States during the past decade went through a period of "morality by legislation" when drinking liquor, gambling and prostitution were abolished by legislation, but even in a highly disciplined country like that, such a plan ended in dismal failure. How then can morals be legislated into the people of a country like China where "excessive individual liberty" (*vide* Sun Yat Sen) has been a privilege for thousands of years? The answer is it can't. Doubtless the morals of many Chinese have been stretched to the breaking point in the Shanghai cabarets but I think those places are largely responsible for the decrease in concubinage and sing song house patronage because young men, married or otherwise, can get out and mix with the female of the species in an open, frank manner.

A beautiful girl always will bring a sparkle to a man's eyes. We cannot all be like Schopenhauer who described the frail sex as "that under-sized, narrow-shouldered and short-legged race" who "think it is men's business to earn money and theirs to spend it." Most of us see a little more glamor and romance in the ladies than Herr Schopenhauer.

I think it is safe to say that most of the dancing girls are supporting or helping to support their families and put their brothers through school. If one were to remove from the schools all the children whose expenses are paid by money earned on the dance floor, there would be vacant seats in many classrooms. These girls could not do it on money earned in factories. I would rather have my daughter in a cabaret as a dancing girl than in a factory under the conditions presently existing due to our callous indifference. Chinese newspapers recently told of a man who chained his daughter to a bed in their home because she wanted to leave the factory where she worked twelve hours a day for a wage of 30 cents, and go to work in a ballroom where she could earn several dollars for five hours of her time. My sympathies were entirely with the girl.

Although we are apt to forget it when we watch them gliding over the dancefloor in all their shimmering glory, virtually all dancing girls are as illiterate, uneducated and abysmally ignorant as a wharf rat. I, a "griffin" foreigner who have learned to read and write about 1,500 Chinese characters after 18 or 20 months of hour-a-day study, know more about the Chinese written language than 85 or 90 per cent of the Chinese dancing dolls. Most of them can recognize but cannot write their own names. What is more, few are sufficiently intelligent to set aside an hour a day for study, spend a few coppers for a book, and learn anything.

Learning to Became Charming and Beautiful

Yet how much better is their lot in a dancing hall than in a cotton mill or house of prostitution! At least they learn to become charming and beautiful. Some sociologist could make a very interesting analysis of the comparative health between a group of dancing girls and a group of female workers in a glass factory or silk filature. A psychologist could dig out some highly interesting information on comparative intelligence between the dancer and the professional prostitute, the boat-girl, amah or cannery hand. I am sure the dancing girls would head the class (provided the gum-chewers were weeded out first, as they would bring the average down too low.)

I am always poking my proboscis into the affairs of my fellow creatures, snooping around trying to study the "rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief" in their native habitat and conducting such research and experiments, as are within my means, with the forces and complexities of human impulses and morals in this intensely-aborbing land. Sooner or later, it is to be presumed, I will get into trouble but meanwhile I have been able to perform some useful deeds which have made my efforts worthwhile as well as interesting.

One time I became interested in observing the mental, moral and physical changes which transpire in a young girl while being transformed from a factory worker to a dancing girl. A friend who is employed in the office of a cotton mill selected a "subject" on the basis of natural beauty and native intelligence and I placed her in the home of a Chinese couple who were with me in the experiment. They paid the girl's food and lodging and I paid for her clothes, dancing lessons and other expenses prerequisite to her debut on the Great White Way. As much as possible I kept in the background fearing that the presence of a foreigner might throw the experiment off key.

She came into this home a shapeless, undernourished, tawney-skinned, round-shouldered, tittering, dirty piece of humanity, cotton lint in her hair, an awful case of halitosis and about as much sex appeal as a 1933 Shanghai Dollar Directory. She was not as stupid as I had anticipated but had no interests whatever beyond her own family affairs and various petty little factory gossip and the efforts of some workers to organize a strike.

A beautician, tailor and dancing instructor toiled over her long weary hours and turned out a quite personable maiden, although far removed from the finished product. The very first night she earned $3 which was exactly one week's wages in the mill. At the end of the week she had earned $18, equivalent to nearly one and a half months of mill work. She was jubilant over her success and grateful to her "benefactors" and arranged voluntarily to pay for her room and board, to repay their investment and reimburse me for my expenditures. She moved to a better dancehall and her earning capacity ranged from $150 to $250 a month. She became a real charmer.

First she took the adulations of her admirers seriously and accepted the friendship of a compradore's son who lavished gifts and dance tickets on her. She thought she had found a real friend and was genuinely happy in his company, until she learned he had a wife and several children and his intentions towards her were strictly dishonorable. They quarreled. Other "friends" more or less of the same type came and went. She accepted everything from them and gave nothing in return. I think she still had ideas of finding a husband among them.

The longer she remained at the cabaret the more beautiful she grew and the tougher she got. She was quick to recognize lies and insincere persiflage, and she repaid them in kind. Her shy, giggling bumpkinism was transformed into radiant elegance. Money became less important yet more important as her requirements expanded. She would pay as much as $30 or $40 for a new dress without batting an eye. Several pairs of $15 and $20 shoes accumulated in her room and were seldom worn. Her bills for cosmetics, clothes and luxuries rapidly mounted and the money came from somewhere. I cannot say definitely she lost her virginity but she certainly gained in beauty, intelligence, sophistication, health and eclectic knowledge. In appearances, at least, she could hold her own beside any smart, beautiful European or American woman of fashion. Though she could have become a "kept" woman of some rich playboy with a wad of bills to spend, she eventually married a young Chinese with a moderate income. She is keeping house and nursing her babies now, a complete mother and devoted wife.

Some of these moralists should come forward and say this girl was better off in the mill! It seems to me these people who cling to an outworn theory of "morality" and are too blind to see that the "ancient virtues" cannot always fit into the tempo of modern life, are suspended from a hook which has ceased to exist. These dancing girls are working for a living, supporting families and contributing their mite to make the wheels of the world go round. They do fill a niche in life. If the flagwavers and the moralists really want to make the world better, they might turn their attentions to the playboy and playgirl, those complete parasites which infest Shanghai like the misquitos around Dixwell Creek.

Cogs in the Vast Machinery of Life

One seems them dancing nightly in the best hotels and ballrooms. They have parents or relatives to buy them their clothes, perfumes and cigarettes, but they themselves have never done one useful thing since birth. What good are they to their country? They have no place in the scheme of life except as drone or leech. A wife is helpmate to the man who works in an office, leads an army, pulls a ricsha or contributes something to the world. A dancing girl or sing-song girl has recreation, distraction or solace to offer. Shopgirls, waitresses, factory workers are cogs in vast machinery of life.

These drones and leeches might marry but they are so spoiled and selfish they could never bring anything but bitterness and misery to their families and husbands. They usually have parents who are either too blind or too callous to see what sickening little insects their children have become. Vain, little painted butterflies flitting around the candle, living on the equally futile admiration of other and lesser lights. Their silken legs move mechanically over the polished floors, under the gaudy tinsel, hungrily awaiting the flattery of equally useless youths. They gather around them cliques of similar types, and rule their underlings with inexorable complacency and are queens of their selfish little worlds. When not dancing they are playing mah jongg, safe in the knowledge that their indulgent parents or husbands will pay their gambling debts. They are too shallow to be vicious. They are too brainless to see any of the suffering or the beauty in the world. As the Chinese say, "The dog looks at the sky full of stars." It is the painted, useless, nasty-tempered, tawdry, flashy, ill-mannered, affected, supercilious drones like them who swell the ranks of Communism and weaken the power and the glory of the Chinese Republic.

Who could thunder the praises of the dancing girls indiscriminately? So many of them, too, are shallow and utterly brainless. Against them, I have often had that same feeling of revulsion when I saw some small-salaried clerk fall victim to their sinuous, sensuous splendor and scatter his life savings on them while his wife sits in an unheated room, hungry. Kipling's lines come to mind:

> "Oh, the years we waste and the tears we waste,
> And the work of our head and our hand,
> Belong to the woman who did not know,
> And could not understand."

But most of these girls' lives have been a struggle for existence and they have not had the opportunity for doing good to others like the rich playgirls. The dancer seems a thing of beauty and joy, but we are told that this famous dancer's slippers are filled with blood when the dance is over, and that one falls down pulseless and deathlike upon returning home, and the other must spend the day in darkness and silence.

China always will have enough young girls to be married off at the age of 15 or 16 to husbands they have never seen. This is called one of the "old virtues". There always will be enough female babies born to destitute parents who can be sold as slaves. This is called one of the ancient "traditions". An adequate number of female child laborers can always be found to work 11 and 12 hours per day in the Shanghai factories for an average wage of $8.20 per month. This is called "diligence."

China needs a new class of girl who has the courage, ability and common sense to fight her way out of the depths of abject poverty and near-starvation, to something better; one who "learns how to deal with men and matters, how to cultivate oneself, and how to adjust oneself to surroundings." (*vide* Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's "Outline of the New Life Movement.") I think perhaps the dancing girl is better equipped to do that than other girls who lack education and decent upbringing; the 15-year-old mother, the child laborer, the prostitute or the sing-song girl, for example. The dancer has learned how to battle her way in life and to "deal with men and matters." In a word, she becomes *sophisticated* in the sense of being worldly-wise and free of stupid simpleness. If she has lost much of her artless simplicity, refreshing sincerity and trusting gullibility, she has gained self-reliance, assurance, piquancy, vigor, resolution, perhaps a measure of beauty, and the right to self-determination. The dancer today is a new girl of China and no Chinese need be ashamed of her.

10,000,000 People Stated to Be Without Food and Clothing in Honan

As a result of the repeated famines during the past few years, about 10,000,000 people in the Province of Honan are now without food and clothing. As the weather is now getting colder, the condition of the refugees is said to be pitiful beyond description. It is said that about two-thirds of the Province of Honan have been affected by the famine, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*, Nov. 20.

The Yangtsze valley is in the hard grip of a prolonged drought, the intensity of which is comparable to the dry spell in the summer of 1934, according to information gathered in Nanking. During the last 100 days since the arrival of autumn, rain fell for only two days. The shipping service on the Yangtsze is greatly hampered by the incressant drop of its water level. Farmers predict a disastrous winter crop on account of the protracted drought.

Insufficient production and irrational distribution were attributed by Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, as the two fundamental causes for the chronic shortage of food supply in China, at the weekly Sun Yat-sen memorial service in Nanking, Nov. 23. Although this year was one of bumper crops, Mr. Lin explained, yet the seriousness of China's food problem has not appreciably diminished due to the above-mentioned factors as well as the protracted drought in certain areas. To increase China's agricultural production, Mr. Lin referred the audience to the methods as outlined by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his Principle of People's livelihood.

Memorandum on Relief Funds for Refugees in Stricken Areas Discussed by Executive Yuan

A memorandum regarding the dispatch of relief funds for the refugees in the calamity-stricken and bandit-devastated areas in the eight provinces of Kansu, Honan, Chinghai, Hsikang, Kweichow, Shansi, Ninghsia and Kwangsi—jointly submitted by the Secretariat and Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan—was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Yuan on Nov. 17. The memorandum states that in view of floods, droughts, bandit devastation and epidemics, the eight provinces have appealed to the Yuan for the dispatch of relief funds for the succor of the refugees and the sick. Apart from the remittance by the Ministry of Finance of $50,000 and $40,000 to Changhai and Hsikang respectively for urgent relief purposes and $100,000 to Kwangsi, no concrete measures have so far been formulated.

Nanking Bans Hwangho Lottery Tickets

In pursuance of an order of the Executive Yuan, the Nanking City Government has banned the sale of the Yellow River Flood Relief Lottery tickets. As early as July the Executive Yuan prohibited the circulation of the Hwangho Lottery in Nanking on the ground that the flood disaster was already over and that there was no necessity of continuing such revenue raising measures.

Hwangho Conservancy Commission to Organize New Planning Committee

With a view to coordinating the flood prevention work along the Yellow River and its tributaries, plans are under way for the organization of a planning committee under the Yellow River Conservancy Commission. The proposed committee, when organized, will spend two months surveying the Hwangho dykes and other kindred projects between Tungkwan and its estuary of the Yellow River in Shantung. It will be composed of 15 members, six of whom will be elected from the Yellow River Conservancy Commission and River Affairs Bureaus of Shantung, Honan and Hopei and one each from the above-mentioned three provincial governments.

Japanese Acquire Two Oldest Russian Firms in Harbin

BY THE REVIEW'S HARBIN CORRESPONDENT

TWO more Russian firms in Harbin have changed hands, having been acquired by Japanese interests. They are Tchurin & Co. and The Sungari Flour Mills, the oldest Russian firms in Harbin and for two generations familiar landmarks of the city.

The fate of Tchurin & Co. was sealed years ago when the Company came under the control of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as a result of a loan of $2,500,000 contracted in the black years of the business depression. To safeguard its interests, the bank appointed its own comptroller, Herr Fuetterer (German), who upon taking over the Company's management, began to flirt with Japanese interests for the eventual acquiring of the famous firm by a German-Japanese concern with himself as chief executive. The fact that all the partners of the firm (with the sole exception of N. A. Kassianoff, who claims Swiss citizenship) were "unrecognized" Soviet citizens and therefore outside the consular protection, provided a good chance for all sorts of encroachements upon the Company's interests, as a result of which the owners have at last been forced out of business. To preserve the Russian character of the firm, the owners have tried all possible means, including registering the firm as a Swiss and British concern, but all to no avail due to the relentless pressure brought to bear upon the Company by Japanese interests, working through Herr Fuetterer, the bank's comptroller.

There is no need of dwelling here on the history of this famous house, it having been the subject of earlier correspondence printed in *The Review*, July 4 last. Suffice it to say that, for some unknown reason, since that time on all the partners, N. A. Kassianoff, A. Babintseff, M. A. Lapin, etc., in all eight men, were under close police supervision, the true purpose of which could only be guessed. It is generally admitted here that this persistent annoying of the owners by the Manchukuo police has been largely responsible for their quitting the business on terms offered by the influences working behind Herr Fuetterer. These terms include, it is said, the payment of $550,000, Chinese currency (that is, not "gobi"), in cash, to the owners, the payment to be made in Tientsin, not in Manchukuo.

The role played by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in this transaction, that is, the purchase of Tchurin and Co. and the impending transfer of same to a "German"-Japanese concern (allegedly not yet formed), has been obscure and appears to have been not entirely unquestionable as to warrant its disclosure in full light to the public. Especially questionable was the attitude of Herr Fuetterer, with whom the owners were not on speaking terms ever since he proposed a scheme of converting the firm into a joint stock company with shares freely offered to the public, which in this case comprises only the Japanese.

It is the general opinion here that the firm has been acquired at a ridiculously low price, though the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is said to be maintaining that it bought the firm for $6,000,000, made up principally of interest accrused from a loan of $2,500,000, contracted in 1931 to save the firm from imminent bankruptcy. Since then, the bank has laid a stranglehold on the firm, eventually controlling all its activities. It is said that of $550,000 paid in Tientsin, N. A. Kassianoff, the senior partner, received 25 per cent, the other seven partners sharing equally the remaining 75 per cent of this amount.

It is significant that the payment of $550,000 was effected in Tientsin, not in Manchukuo, which may be explained firstly, by foreign exchange restrictions prohibiting remittances not supported by import documents, and, secondly, by a desire of the owners to sever all relations with Manchukuo. It is definitely known that, having received whatever could be salvaged from the once famous firm outside Manchukuo, Messrs. N. A. Kassianoff and other partners will not return to this "paradise," but will settle down in other "less blessed" countries.

The transfer of the Company to Japanese control is being accomplished subtly, through the good offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which is reported to be selling it to a "German"-Japanese concern, the name of which remains unknown. The German side of the game appears to be only on paper, as there is practically no German interest left in Harbin and Manchuria generally after the closing down of such world-famous firms as Siemens & Co., Siemssen & Co., A.E.G., etc., nor is there any likelihood, in view of the present state of the Reich finances, of German money pouring in *via* the said German-Japanese concern. Therefore, the alleged participation of German interests in the running of Tchurin & Co. appears to be only on the lips of Herr Fuetterer, the only German in the concern and that representing British interests.

According to rumors circulating now around the contemplated "German"-Japanese concern, it will convert Tchurin & Co. into a principal trading house in Manchuria dealing with Germany. How this scheme will be put in practice is not known, unless the new concern enters into some working agreement with other Japanese concerns already engaged in the German-Manchukuo trade. The Reich has set aside an equivalent of "Gobi" 100,000,000 per year to finance imports from Manchukuo, principally soya beans and other seeds, which fund appears to be fully partitioned amongst themselves by Japanese firms already engaged in the German-Manchukuo trade.

Another firm, taken over by the Japanese, is the Sungari Flour Mills, established in 1901. The firm occupies several blocks facing the Sungari and is engaged, besides flour milling in other activities, *e.g.* supplying electric light and power to a considerable section of Harbin, mechanical engineering, contracting, etc. It has about 250 operatives, all Russians, living in the Company's compound. The concern has been taken over by the Japanese-Manchukuo Flour Mill Co., now monopolizing the flour milling industy in Manchukuo, at the price of Yen 1,260,000.

As usual, the Japanese side has tried to cajole the owners—an American concern—into accepting a lower price that Yen 1,260-,000. However, this did not work as was expected as Mr. Nichols the managing director, stood his ground, being able to realize a pretty round sum. The firm was at first established as a joint Franco-Russian enterprise closely allied with the C.E.R., later it became a joint stock company controlled by Americans, the Russian capital having thus become protected by American interests.

With these two oldest Russian firms in Manchuria gone, this city has lost the last vestige of Russian influence in Manchuria; now there remains not a single Russian firm of any note left in Manchuria.

Harbin, November 17, 1936.

U. S. Thanksgiving Service Held at British Cathedral in Shanghai

A Thanksgiving service was held on Thursday, Nov. 26, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai, Judge Milton J. Helmick, of the U.S. Court for China, presiding. The floral decorations were in charge of the American Women's Club. Rev. Gordon Poteat preached the Thanksgiving sermon. Consul General Gauss read the President's proclamation. Rev. Emory W. Luccock, of the American Community Church, led the responsive scripture reading.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, as a day of national thanksgiving.

The observance of a day of general thanksgiving by all the people is a practice peculiarly our own, hallowed by usage in the days before we were a nation and sanctioned through succeeding years.

Having safely passed through troubled waters, it is our right to express our gratitude that divine Providence has vouchsafed us wisdom and courage to overcome adversity. Our free institutions have been maintained with no abandonment of our faith in them. In our relations with other peoples we stand not aloof but make resolute effort to promote international friendship and, by the avoidance of discord, to further world peace, prosperity, and happiness.

Coupled with our grateful acknowledgment of the blessings it has been our high privilege to enjoy, we have a deepening sense of our solemn responsibility to assure for ourselves and our posterity a future more abundant in faith and in security.

Let us, therefore, on the day appointed, each in his own way, but together as a whole people, make due expression of our thanksgiving, and humbly endeavor to follow in the footsteps of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixy-first.

(Seal) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President,
R. WALTON MOORE,
Acting Secretary of State.

The Chinese Have Found Their Leader

BY T. S. YOUNG

FOR a quarter of a century, we, like Diogenes, have been carrying a lantern in broad daylight to search everywhere for our Leader—a leader who would be strong enough to override all the impediments besetting our country and elevate its status to a high plane among the family of nations; who would be patriotic enough to offer his life on the altar of national welfare and dedicate himself to the task of national emancipation; and who would be capable enough to restore our lost confidence in our ability to fight for our national existence, and also our lost hope for the future of our country. We have been a herd of sheep without a shepherd, left to perish from the stormy weather and devoured by the marauding tigers. We to the sheep! the weather, in the course of time, has been getting more stormy, while the tigers have become more bold in making their raids because of our defenceless and leaderless position. We have been wandering on the vast plain, and have lost both our soul and our senses in the midst of the fierce storms and roaring tigers. Many of us have gone astray and lost their lives in their attempt to seek a path which would lead them to safety.

"Where is our Leader?," we have often asked ourselves. It is inconceivable that a population of over 400 million souls can not find a Leader among themselves. He must hide himself somewhere, and, as our legend goes, disguise himself either as a woodcutter or as a fisherman. Actuated by this presumption, we at one time ran through the streets and across the country with this unanimous cry: "Come out, our Leader! Come out, our Leader!" But this cry, though echoed and re-echoed throughout the whole country, brought no response and no Leader to us. We have become first impatient, then discouraged, and finally disappointed. This disappointment has very much altered our outlook and inner belief: Some of us have watched the pathetic developments of our national affairs with indifference and disinterestedness; many have readily accepted any foreign heresy as a panacea to our national ills; and most of us have found it difficult to account for their sufferings except through the expedient of fatalism.

In the past two decades of feudalistic militarism and continuous civil wars, we have hoped against hope that there would spring up a big man, whose strong arm would crush down all the bandit-warlords and bring our divided country into unification. But while one civil war succeeded the other and new warlords supplanted the old ones, the whereabouts of this big man was still unknown. At one time or the other, an enlightened warlord managed to rear up his head and threatened to become a super-warlord but no sooner did this threat become palpable, than all the other warlords, large and small, would combine their forces to resist his advance and wipe out his influence, for the simple purpose of maintaining their respective spheres of influence. Thus we were always left with numerous warlords of all shades from scarlet red to ugly black, but without a super-warlord.

In spite of our strong prejudice against warlordism, we even prayed heavens to give us a super-warlord; for to get rid of red and black warlords, we must have a super-warlord. We did not care whether this superwarlord would be as inspiring to the imperial throne as Yuan Shih-kai, or as despotic as Chang Tso-lin, or as corrupt as Chang Tsung-chong; and we would gladly accept him as our Leader, if he could only be so strong as to bring all the multi-coloured warlords into submission. At one time, we looked upon Wu Pei-fu as our leader-to-be; and at another time, we pinned our hope on Tuan Chi-jui; but both of them sadly succumbed in face of the tremendous task of national unification. They passed out of the political picture, and left us more disappointed than before.

The rise of nationalism brought us a new hope for the emergence of a big and strong man to be the Leader of our lost millions. But this hope was not immediately realized, for during the years following the downfall of the militaristic regime, the spectre of civil war still lingered behind in our midst, and the country remained a composition of many small kindgoms. Old-type warlords with their concubines and abuses were driven from their officers to foreign consessions, but their successors, modern warlords, proved not a bit more intelligent, patriotic and honest. The new principles and slogans might transform them somewhat, but their transformation was merely limited to their outside appearance, just as old wine in a new bottle. This state of affairs could not, of course, give us any encouragement, but in the background and amidst the pitch darkness, we saw a bright figure steadily arising to dwarf all the other ugly figures surrounding him. We rubbed our eyes and made certain if our vision was true. We had reasons not to trust our eyes outright, lest this vision prove nothing more than another illusion. Thus, at a distance, we watched the growth of this bright figure with mixed feelings of fear and expectation.

The growth of this bright figure was not at a pace as fast as our patience could endure. We saw its brilliancy glimmering and glowing just as a star in the dark firmament. Though this star was indeed more brilliant than all the other stars, yet it was not as bright as a sun to bring us sunshine and eclipse all the stars. We were tired of groping in the darkness, and became unreasonable in our expectations. We gave ourselves up to superstitions, and chose to believe that by some miracle a giant could spring up from somewhere and become our Leader. Obsessed by this superstitious belief, we lost our interest in watching the slow growth of this bright figure, although its brilliancy already illumined many parts of the dark sky.

The intensification of the storm made us more persistent and desperate in our cries for leadership. We confided to each other that unless a Leader came to us immediately, we would all perish in the storm. Our desperate situation also brought us home to the fact that our Leader must be a practical rather than a theoretical man, in other words, a man who could act instead of merely taking. We realized that we could not procure our salvation by writing a long treatise, by "blowing one's horn," or by shouting a few high-sounded slogans. We despised any Mumbo-Jumbo, paraded by the idealists, but were anxious to pay homage to a Hercules, whose strong arm could beat off foreign attacks. Let him be an autocrat, or a dictator, or what-you-may-call-him; but we would still proclaim him our Leader, if he could be a Mussolini or a Hitler to us. We felt confident that we would be saved, if a Mussolini or a Hitler could actually come to us and become our Leader.

After a long waiting and desperate search, we, to our great joy, have at the long last found our Leader. The small bright figure which we first saw a few years ago has now grown to a real giant, and the erstwhile star has transformed itself into a radiant sun. Basking under its sunshine, we have regained our customary composure and peacefulness, we have recovered our lost confidence and hope, we have had no more fear of the storm and tigers, and we have united in our strength as well as in our purpose. Though our surroundings are still enshrouded in darkness, yet we are determined to trudge on to our destination, no matter how remote. Though our prospects are far from being bright, yet we have sufficient courage to meet all the obstacles on our way, no matter how insurmontable they are. Under the leadership of our shepherd, we have undergone a great change in our life, in our outlook, in our characters, and in everything except possibly our appearance.

Our appearance may still be as meek as a lamb, but this meekness should not be construed as our weakness. We are no longer wandering on the vast plain, scattered here and there, each pursuing his own course, each seeking his own way out, and each fighting for his own battle; but flocking together in an orderly formation toward a banner hoisted by our shepherd. Look, we are no longer down-hearted and crest-fallen, but hold up our head with courage and determination, and walk with stately gait. The rage of storm can not any more dampen our spirits, and the roars of tigers can not any more deprive us of our senses. Under the guidance of our Leader, we feel safe and protected. We place our implicit confidence in his leadership, give our unqualified trust in his stewardship, and hold an unfaltering faith in his generalship.

May we hope that he will give a full display of his ability and courage to justify our confidence, trust and faith, and use his wisdom and discretion to charter a course, by which our ship of state will be navigated to safety in the stormy seas? May we hope that he will be the first man to defend our rights, but the last man to abandon our interests? May we hope that in him we will not only find our Leader, but also our Savior? May we also hope that this Leader, or Savior, will successfully open up a new and glorious chapter in our long history?

"A Burned-Out Star in the Galaxy of the N.Y. Herald Tribune"—George E. Sokolsky

(From the New York Nation, Oct. 24)

The *New York Herald Tribune* is a conservative newspaper, dignified, well-edited, and lively. The liberal reader may feel that Walter Lippmann has gone over to the enemy with altogether too much gusto, or that Dorothy Thompson's sympathies lie too far to the right to be consistent with her experience in Hitler's Germany. As for Mark Sullivan, he is almost an appealing figure as he stands roundly in the ranks of red-baiters much more vicious than himself, still striking out at Tugwell with his trusty cutlass. Even a "red" would scarcely accuse these writers of being worse than conservative or reactionary. There is, however, one burned-out star in the *Herald Tribune's* galaxy which should be replaced before it short-circuits the whole string. We refer to George E. Sokolsky. On Oct. 19 Mr. Sokolsky wrote an article on the American Labor Party. Maintaining his old pretense of being an "expert" on labor and radicalism (some of his best frisnds are radicals), he cooked up a mess of misrepresentation, labor-, Jew.,-and alien-baiting which Sokolsky himself has seldom surpassed. We feel that the *Herala Tribune*, aside from soiling its pages, is keeping apart two minds that run as one. Isn't it possible that Mr. Sokolsky could be auctioned off to William Randolph Hearst? He long ago reached the stage of journalistic ripeness which usually precedes that fall.

The Adventures of Cimarron Hathway

BY DOROTHY DAVIS

Cimarron Hathaway, young American of Los Angeles, who was held prisoner by the Soviets in Urumchi for 116 days, is now in Shanghai with an interesting tale of hardships endured and news gathered in Central Asia.

Mr. Hathaway, who is 23 years of age and looks younger, arrived in Bombay November 29. He remained for a period in India, where he decided to attempt the journey across Sinkiang Province and the Gobi Desert to Shanghai.

On March 4 he left Leh in Ladakh (northeastern Kashmir) by caravan. He crossed the Himalayas in mid-winter. Immediately upon his arrival in Kargalik, the first bazaar of any consequence in Sinkiang, Hathaway was arrested by General Zehoy, a Tungan commander in the armies of Ma Hsi-chung, on the suspicion that he was a Russian spy. However, Hathaway had a letter to General Ma, which was forwarded to him at Khoten together with his passport.

Within a week his papers were returned to him, and he was requested to visit General Ma at Khoten. According to Hathaway General Ma Hsi-chung, the commander-in-chief of the Tungan or Chinese Mohammedan forces, controls the southern fifth of Sinkiang bordering Tibet and India. General Ma, who is now 24, left Kansu in the armies of General Ma Chung-ying at the age of 18, and when Ma Chung-ying deserted to the Russians in 1934, he assumed command of the Tungan forces. The present strength of his army Hathaway estimates to be 60,000, 2,000 of whom are Tungans, the remainder Turkis.

Leaving Khoten, which he described as a military camp rather than a city, Hathaway went back to Kargalik, thence to Yarkand, the border between the area controlled by Ma Hsi-chung and that controlled by the Soviet Russians. Immediately upon his entry into Soviet territory, Hathaway's every move was watched.

Upon his arrival in Kashgar he was at first refused permission to continue his journey to Urumchi. People with whom he talked advised him not to go on to Urumchi since several Europeans had disappeared on the way there. He applied for permission from the Soviet Consul to leave the Province by way of Bokhara, but this was refused, the Consul stating it would be much more interesting from him to go by way of Urumchi.

Later the same day that he talked with the Soviet Consul, he was granted permission by the Military Administrator at Kashgar to continue via Urumchi. Hathaway left Kashgar June 4th by truck, arriving in Aksu June 7th.

There he was forced to stop, because he was told that gasoline would not be available for him to continue for two days. The evening of June 9th he was lured into a military compound, beaten with rifle butts and thrown into a five-foot square "black" cell where he remained for four nights and three days. During this time he contracted dystentery and was in a serious state from the beating he had received. Therefore, the doctor recommended his removal to other quarters.

Several days later Hathaway was placed in a truck together with the four Turkis who had known of his arrest. They arrived in Urumchi June 23rd, where Hathaway was placed in solitary confinement. He went on a hunger strike to force the issue, only discontinuing it when promised release.

During the time that he was in Urumchi, Hathaway was repeatedly questioned and asked to confess that he was either a British or Japanese spy. Previously prepared confessions in Russian and Turki were presented to him, all of which he refused to sign. His Russian captors finally brought him before a firing squad and ordered him to sign a preposterous confession in English involving the British Consul at Kashgar and Swedish missionaries throughout Sinkiang. The Russians also inquired as to the real reason for Sir Eric Teichman's visit.

In the course of these repeated questionings Hathaway was threatened with permanent imprisonment, such as had been meted out to a German, referred to as "Von". Later Hathaway discovered this German's name to be Von Hanneken, also that he had been reported killed by the Kirghiz in December, 1933.

In the cell next to his, Hathaway often heard a man singing the Marseillaise in the purest French, breaking into sobs each time the song came to an end. Through a narrow aperture at the top of his cell he once saw this man whom he described as a "white-faced, bearded, long haired, bent and broken man, undoubtedly French." Hathaway was never able to learn the identity of this man.

After being subjected to numerous indignities, such as beatings, and having his arm punctured with a leather punch, Hathaway was finally released for no apparent reason on Sept. 25. He requested the return of his property, consisting of money, clothing, papers and several valuable pieces of jade. The Soviets refused to return anything to him except one suit of clothes, sufficient money to cross the border of Sinkiang, and a few odds and ends of no particular value.

Upon his release he was conducted under military guard to Hami, where he remained for 22 days arranging for transportation out of Sinkiang. While he was in Hami he saw one evening seven trucks arrive from Urumchi loaded with munitions, such as sub-machine guns, cartridges for standard machine guns and hand grenades. The trucks departed in a southeasterly direction returning empty four days later. He made inquiries as to their destination, and it was hinted they were destined for the Chinese Communist armies.

On October 25 Hathaway left Hami in a truck belonging to the Sinkiang-Suiyuan Transportation Company in company with a German merchant, who had been deported from Sinkiang after eleven years. The deportation order was issued because the German did not handle Soviet goods, and it was claimed that German goods were too expensive for the people of Sinkiang.

Hathaway reported that there was a wide-spread Japanese "scare" throughout Sinkiang. Japanese goods are much in evidence, but no longer may be legally imported into the Province.

One of the first stops on the Gobi desert after leaving Sinkiang was made at Etsin Gol, an oasis on the Etsin Gol River. In talking to the Chinese employees of the Sin-Sui Transportation Company, Hathaway discovered that a Japanese military post had recently been established 40 li south of Gashiun Nor. Six trucks had recently passed through Etsin Gol loaded with radio equipment, four of which returned empty. The country was ideal for a landing field for airplanes, he said.

Hathaway arrived in Kweihua, Suiyuan on Nov. 5, at the time when hostilities first broke out on the Suiyuan-Chahar border. On Nov. 12 he came to Shanghai still suffering from the effects of 116 days in the Urumchi prison.

1,500,000 Homeless in Kweichow

Approximately 1,500,000 persons in Kweichow, representing one-fourth of the total population of the province, are now homeless and on the verge of starvation as a result of floods, droughts, and devastation by communist-bandits, according to Sung Chi-chiao, secretary of the Judicial Yuan, who returned to Nanking recently from an inspection tour to Kweichow.

He declared that 59 districts, particularly those in the northeast, were seriously affected and relief funds and materials were urgently needed. Not a single town or city could escape from the pillaging and looting of the communist remnants towards the end of last year. The disaster in these areas was further aggravated by the alarming proportion of drought and hailstorms in the same winter, Mr. Sung added.

Judge Helmick Sees Hope of World in Close Anglo-American Cooperation

Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U.S. Court for China addressed the Tuesday Evening Club at the Union Church, Shanghai, Nov. 24, on "Changing Concepts." Touching generally on the world situation at the present time, Judge Helmick said he saw the hope of the world in the closest co-operation between the Anglo-American peoples.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Leader Concludes 10-Day Visit in England

Dr. T. Z. Koo, prominent Chinese Y.M.C.A. leader, is concluding a ten day visit to England with his wife and, after visiting Holland, Switzerland, Egypt and Palestine, will sail for India to attend the Y.M.C.A. World Conference opening in Mysore in January. Interviewed by Reuter, Dr. Koo said his present visit was of special interest since Britain and China are now co-operating in one of the commissions of the Mysore Conference,

Soviets Adopt New Constitution

A new constitution for Soviet Russia was adopted Nov. 25 by the All-Union Congress of the Soviet Party at an extraordinary session at the Kremlin in Moscow, which opened on that date. Bringing a form of democratic election and party rule to the Soviet, the new Constitution provides for a President and for a parliament composed of upper and lower houses, all three being elected by a direct secret ballot. Peasants will be given a vote equal to that of town workers. The constitution will recognize work as the elementary right of every citizen.

Japanese Troops Clash with Russians Near Pogranitchnaya

A Japanese detachment about 40 men strong, Nov. 24, clashed with a Soviet force consisting of also about 40 men at a point 32 kilometres north of Pogranitchnaya, the Kwantung Army headquarters in Changchun were advised Nov. 25. The Soviet contingent was equipped with trench mortars and inflicted serious losses on the Japanese force, the dispatches said.

The German-Japanese Alliance Through Chinese Eyes

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭洙

THE formation of the German-Japanese Alliance comes as no surprise to the Chinese. The Tokyo and Berlin officials might well continue to issue a series of "denials", or remain "reticent", but Chinese circles long ago predicted that the "aggressors of the East and West" would sooner or later form their "front" to combat with their opponents—a combination of democracies and communists!

Anglo-Japanese Alliance Recalled

Ever since her victory over China in 1895, Japan has learned one bitter lesson which she has always remembered. Eight days after the signing of the Treaty of Shimoneseki, the Japanese government received from the Russian, French and German ministers a "note" recommending that the Liaotung Penninsula be restored to China on the ground that "its possession by Japan would be a menace to Peking and render illusory the independence of Korea." Realizing that it was impossible for Japan to resist the recommendation, Japan yielded, signing an agreement at Peking on Nov. 8, by which she received in exchange an increase in the indemnity of Tls. 30,000,000, making a total indemnity of Tls. 230,000,000. Thus, the Japanese victory ended in defeat! Japan came to realize that a final victory does not depend on arms alone but more on diplomacy. Since then, Japan, in carrying out her aggression in China, or the so-called "Continental Policy" in Eastern Asia, has always first made sure that there was no further stumbling-block in the way to convert the final Japanese victory into defeat! Japan would carry out her aggression only when the international situation is so favorable to her. Japan presented the "21 Demands" to China only when the whole world had plunged itself into a life-and-death struggle. Japan began her "Manchurian Adventure" only when China was engaged in continuous internecine warfare, and when business depression prevailed in every corner of the world, when every nation was busy with its internal problems. In her military actions in North China, Japan has always kept the lesson in mind. Before every major military action, Japan always makes sure that there is no obstacle in the way to block the Japanese advance. So the Japanese professional propagandists, diplomats and officials in Washington, London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Moscow, etc., were on the job months ahead to see to it that there was no "Anglo-American", "Russo-American" or "Sino-Russian" cooperation or opposition, etc., to block the Japanese path. Therefore, the formation of a German-Japanese Alliance signifies to the world that some Japanese major military action on the Asiatic mainland is in the offing!

A review of the history of Far Eastern international relations will further reveal to us that what is happening today is merely that "history repeats itself." By her victory over China in 1895, Japan and Russia were brought into direct conflict; Russo-Japanese rivalry in North Korea, and Russo-Japanese struggle for supremcy in Manchuria had become more sharp than ever before. By the Convention of Seven Points with China, Russia set at once to work to consolidate her position in Manchuria. The Islanders were fully aware that a war with Russia was necessary as well as inevitable.

But, on the other hand, the Japanese were equally aware of the "cordial relations" and the "Dual Alliance"—then existing between Russia and France. On March 16, Russia and France issued a further statement, by which it was made clear that the Dual Alliance was also applicable to the Far East. Further, through the secret military convention, France was bound to come to Russia's assistance in the event of war. Japan was quite determined to have a decisive war with Russia, but was most unwilling to take the risk to have a war with two European nations together. As a way out, Japan entered into an alliance with Great Britain, known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—the first of its kind ever entered into between Japan and any European nation. This Agreement, concluded on January 30, 1902, was for a term of five years, and provided that either power might take such action as was necessary to protect its interests in China and Korea; that if, in taking such action, either power were attacked, the other contracting power would "maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally," but "if any other power should join in hostilities against that ally, the other power will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

The "Dual Alliance"

In fact, the Japanese sole motive in making an alliance with Great Britain was not "if any other power should join in hostilities against that ally, the other power will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, etc.," but rather, to "maintain a strict neutrality and use its effort to prevent any other power from joining in hostilities against its ally." So what Japan expected from the Alliance was that Great Britain would exert its efforts to prevent France from joining in hostilities on the side of Russia.

Historians know only the bravery of the Japanese who fought on the battlefields and in the famous Naval Battle of the Sea of Japan, in which Admiral Togo annihilated completely the Russian Baltic fleet under Admiral Rodjestvensky, but they should know that the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in advance in preparation for the war with Russia was a more significant step which really accounted for the Japanese victory over Russia in 1905. So, following the Alliance formed in 1902, the Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904; and when the Alliance was renewed in 1908, the annexation of Korea by Japan took place in 1910.

The Japanese "Motive" in the Present Alliance

Today, the Japanese "Manchurian Adventure" has again brought Japan and Russia into direct conflict, and Japan today realizes just as well as the Japan of 1902 did that in order to make the annexation of Manchuria, including Jehol and Chahar, feasible, the elimination of Russia as one of the powers in Far Eastern politics is more than necessary. By the conclusion of the Russo-Outer-Mongolian Agreement, Japan knows that Russia is determined to block Japan's further march towards the Asiatic Mainland. Again, Japan is willing to fight with Russia alone, but Japan, as was the case before, does not like to take the risk of fighting against Russia and China together. So, ever since, one of the Japanese main policies has been to prevent China and Russia from coming together. It is reported that there are so many Japanese plain-clothed detectives in Moscow, particularly around the Russian Foreign Office and the Chinese Embassy that every move of the Chinese and Russian officials is known to the Japanese, and is being immediately cabled back to Tokyo, where much significance is attached to it. That also explains the reason for the Japanese insistent demands for a "Sino-Japanese Anti-Red Pact" presented to China a short time ago and a "joint anti-communist front"—a demand, which together with the other demand for a "special area" in North China, has almost caused a deadlock in the Chang-Kawagoe conference in Nanking.

But, to Japan, there is another way to keep China and Russia apart. That is by keeping Russia busy on the western border. The present animostiy existing between Russia and Germany, therefore, offers a golden chance to Japan. By concluding a series of non-aggression pacts with the countries on the western border, the Russian policy was to free herself from difficulties on the west, so that she could pay more attention on the east, and so that at some future date, Russia might fight another decisive battle with Japan to decide supremcy in Manchuria. But by concluding the German-Japanese Alliance, the Japanese policy is to nullify all Russian efforts to have a peaceful western front on the one hand, and to divert Russian attention from the Far Eastern situation, on the other. Secondly, as stated before, China has refused to come to any anti-Red understanding with Japan, so Japan now goes to the anti-communist camp in the other part of the world.

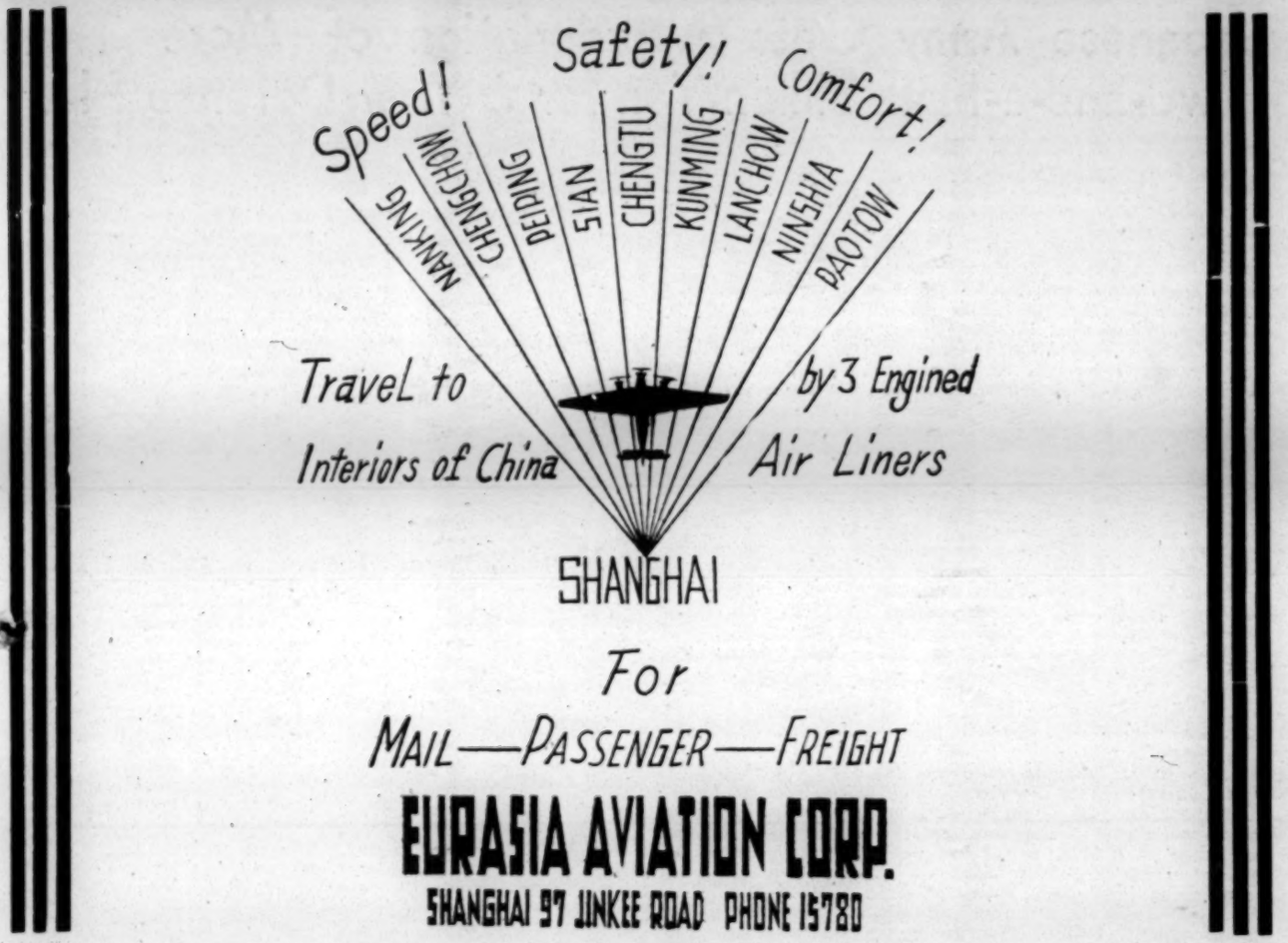
In forming the Alliance, while it is the intention of the Reich merely to include another aggressor in the anti-communist front, it is certain that Japan, in joining the front, has its own axe to grind. Japan is not anti-communist or anti-Russian in any way. Japan was one of the first nations to accord diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia. By joining the chorus to sing the anti-red songs, Japan is merely using the same as a smoke-screen behind which Japan is playing her old shrewd diplomacy, and is making another "counter but strategic move" to meet the situation, as she did on the eve of Russo-Japanese war and the formal annexation of Korea, in preventing France to come to Russia's assistance. This time, the Japanese aim is to prevent possible Sino-Russian co-operation, to divert the Russian attention in the Far Eastern situation, and to paralyze Russia militarily.

Japan's Next Move

But, as stated above, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded in 1902, the Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904; the Alliance was renewed in 1908, and the annexation of Korea took place in 1910. Therefore, when the situation is reviewed in the light of past history, it is predicted, not with probability but with certainty, that when the Alliance is concluded, Japan would go ahead with more intensive military aggression in North China, Inner and Outer-Mongolia, with the capture of Barga (capital city of Outer-Mongolia) and the whole of North China, including Shantung Province, as her objective. This is because Japan has already paved the way, and has already removed the possible stumbling-block on the way to the Japanese march to the Baikal Lake region. Should Russia and Germany get into trouble, which is already brewing, partially due to Russian arrest of a score of Germans, it is more than certain that Japan will annex the whole of Manchuria, and another puppet state will be established in North China, and Russia will be thus eliminated as one of the powers in Far Eastern politics. At present, the Japanese sponsored drive in Suiyuan is already going on in the Province. But we can predict that as soon as the German-Japanese Alliance is in operation, Japan's major military action will begin.

China's Counter Move—Sino-British Alliance Suggested

It is true that the present situation is very serious, but it does not mean that it is entirely hopeless for China. But, should China



still stick to the former policy of "isolation", a policy of "make alliance with none," and keep on talking of "self-reliance", "self-help," and many other doctrines of "selfism," China would commit another suicidal policy, thus creating a more favorable situation for the Japanese policy of an alliance with Germany. It is true that the aggressors of the East and West have formed their "front" against the weak, but why should not the weak also form a "front" to fight against the aggressors. The world is now being divided into two camps—democracies vs. dictatorship: Right vs. Might. Why not form a "Sino-Anglo-American-Franco-Russian Front" to oppose the "German-Italian-Japanese Front"? All these questions deserve our serious consideration.

If such a "front" is too difficult to be formed, we should at least be able to form such a front with Great Britain. To translate the 'Credit Loan' to an 'alliance' is exactly what we are hoping for. As pointed by Sir Frederick Whyte, "Germany would be reluctant to give a pledge to Japan, because of the possibility of its being interpreted as a threat to Great Britain, with whom Herr Hitler has shown considerable anxiety to preserve relations." Here is one of the ways for us to take a "counter but strategic move" to counteract the present German-Japanese Alliance. As the situation stands today, what we should do is to minimize the significance and usefulness of the Alliance on one hand, and to improve the Russo-German feeling, and to bring about a general peace in Europe, through the efforts and under the leadership of Great Britain.

At any rate, the situation is very serious. It is up to China to adopt more "active diplomacy" to save herself. As stated above, Japan has learned the good lesson that "a final victory does not depend on arms alone but more on diplomacy", so China should equally realize that the coming decisive battle between China and Japan is not to be fought on the battlefield, but rather in the realm of diplomacy. By forming an alliance with Germany, by separating Russia and China, and by destroying every possibility of "Anglo-American co-operation", etc., Japan has already won a significant victory over China—far more significant than the occupation of many strategic places in North China. Conversely, the failure on our part to form "Anglo-American", "Russo-American," "Sino-Russian" co-operation, during these five years of national crisis, constitutes a serious defeat and blunder, which is alone responsible for the further loss of our territories. So the situation demands that while we should prepare for resistance we should also resort to more active diplomacy. We should, on the one hand, abandon the so-called anti-communist campaign in many of the provinces, so as to stop the warfare in the country, and make a united front against aggression possible; and on the other hand we should cease to talk about the doctrines of "self-reliance."

Nanking, November 21, 1936.

Britain to Reform Divorce Laws—A Campaign Against "Holy Deadlock"

Efforts to reform Britain's divorce law made progress in the House of Commons Nov. 20 when the second reading of the Marriage Bill was passed by 78 votes to 12. The Bill provides that grounds for divorce, now confined to adultery, shall be extended to include desertion after three years, cruelty, incurable insanity, habitual drunkeness, and life imprisonment.

A scathing attack on the existing law was also made by Mrs. Constance Tate, Conservative M.P. for the Eastbourne division of Somerset, who has been married twice. "People who get divorce by mutual consent," she said, "are using the cloak of adultery to obtain it. The King's Proctor only intervenes when he receives an overwhelming number of anonymous letters. "If you are going to have collusion," she added, "it is more Christian-like, moral and desirable to have it where two people agree to live apart for three years, than collusion which necessitates the buying of women's bodies and the buying of evidence from hotel servants."

Special Court at Kowloon on Shanghai Model Suggested to Meet Judicial Needs

A special district court, similar to the one in Shanghai, will shortly be established at Kowloon for the exclusive handling of lawsuits of the Chinese residents there, Wang Yung-pin, Minister of Justice, told a *Central News Agency* representative on his return to Nanking last week. Mr. Wang has completed an inspection trip to Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Anhwei. During his stay in Canton, Mr. Wang said he discussed the matter of opening a special district court in Kowloon with Dr. Philip Tyau, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Concrete measures for the establishment of the new court will be, however, decided upon jointly by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he added.

Japanese Army Gets Appropriation of More Than Two-and-a-Half Billion Yen for 6-Year Defense Plan

Succumbing to pressure exerted by the Army, the Japanese Treasury Nov. 23 approved the appropriation of Yen 2,600,000,000 for a six-year defence plan. The Army's original estimates totalled Yen 3,200,000,000 to be spent over and above the regular budgetary appropriations for military needs. The Army will be allotted Yen 720,000,000 in the budget for 1937-38, or Yen 200,000,000 above the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year. The Treasury will float "red ink bonds" worth Yen 980,-000,000 and raise taxes to pay the deficit. The total budget for 1937-38 will reach Yen. 3,040,000,000, or Yen 730,000,000 above the figure for the current fiscal year. The fighting services will receive nearly 47 per cent. of this amount. The Foreign Office will receive Yen 36,000,000, or Yen 5,000,000 above the figure for the current year. Of this amount Yen 17,000,000 will be devoted to new enterprises, including the expansion of the consular organization in China, opening of new consulates-general in the southern Pacific, establishment of legations in Helsingfors, Finland, and Pretoria, Union of South Africa, and elevation of the legation in Warsaw, Poland, to the status of an Embassy. By granting Yen 680,000,000 to the Navy in the next year's budget the Treasury has given a tacit recognition of the Navy's "Third Replenishment Program." Of this, Yen 430,000,000 is to be used by the Navy to complete the "Second Replenishment Program" and Yen 150,000,000 for the "Third Program." The Navy originally asked for an appropriation of Yen 770,000,000.

Japanese Budget Officially Announced at Yen 3,042,000,000

Japan's budget for 1937-38 will reach the record total of Yen 3,042,000,000, the Finance Ministry officially announced Nov. 24.

Japanese Fighting Services Seek Yen 650,000,000 for New Undertakings

The Japanese fighting services are seeking the appropriation of Yen 650,000,000 for new undertakings in the next fiscal year, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 19 stated. All other Ministries combined are simultaneously asking for Yen 550,000,000 for new enterprises, all of which have already secured the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The military estimates have not yet been discussed at joint conferences of officials of the Finance, War and Navy Ministries, but a high Treasury official said that the amount sought by the fighting services would probably be reduced, "possibly to as low as Yen 500,000,000." The Home Office submitted estimates for new enterprises totalling Yen 344,-700,000, of which the Treasury approved the expenditure of Yen 288,700,000. Of Yen 101,000,000 asked for new undertakings by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Exchequer approved Yen 46,000,000. The Treasury's known intention to slash radically the Army's six-year defence plan aroused strong opposition in military circles, which continued to insist on the adoption of the War Ministry's figures as originally submitted.

Admiral Hyakutake Appointed to High Court Post

Admiral Hyakutake, retired, was selected Nov. 19 to succeed Admiral Kantaro Suzuki as Grand Chamberlain to Emperor Hirohito. The position is one of the most important in Japan since the Grand Chamberlain belongs to a group of Elder Statesmen who are often consulted by the Emperor on matters of import.

Japanese Army Plans Another Major Reshuffle

The Emperor's approval of another drastic Army reshuffle, designed to continue the purge initiated by the military authorities as the result of the mutiny of Feb. 26, was secured by Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, War Minister, in Tokyo Nov. 18. The changes, which are expected to rival in extent the reshuffle of Aug. 1, when 3,000 officers were shifted, will be gazetted on Dec. 1. Also announced on the same day will be the names of the Army officers who will accompany Prince Yasuhito Chichibu to London, to attend the coronation of King Edward VIII on May 12, 1937.

More than 4,000 Army officers Nov. 21 were notified of their impending promotions and transfers.

Bill for Sterilization of Mentally Diseased to Be Presented to Diet

The sanitation bureau of the Tokyo Home Office is framing a bill for the sterilization of the mentally deranged which it will submit to the coming session of the Diet, the *Miyoko* reports. This action is being taken because an invistigation of the bureau, made in co-operation with the Japsn Eugenics Society, has revealed that 70 per cent of the 150,000 in the country known to be suffering form mental diseases have inherited their handicaps. Of the remaining 30 per cent, a third is attributed to poverty and despair and the remainder to excessive drinking and venereal diseases. The Home Office considers the step a drastic one, but the investigation shows that there is no other effective remedy to reduce the increasing number of mentally diseased. Only recently a fund of Yen 100,000 to increase the facilities in hospitals for the insane was appropriated. Sterilization will be made compulsory for those judged mentally diseased. The method to be used, the vernacular's report says, is an electrical one which will in no way affect the lives of those on whom it is practiced except to make it impossible for them to become parents.

Japan Foreign Trade Shows Adverse Balance

With a record purchase of American raw cotton, Japan's trade during the second ten-day period of November registered an adverse balance of Yen 15,482,000, or the largest amount for the past two years. Imports totalled Yen 98,082,000 and exports, Yen 82,600,000. The total unfavorable balance since the beginning of the year has now reached Yen 161,184,000.

Tokyo to Control Fishing in Kuriles

Despite opposition by medium-sized and small fishing companies in the Hokkaido, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to control the Kurile fisheries as part of its policy to consolidate Japanese fishing in northern waters, according to Japanese papers. The Ministry will take over the administration and supervision of the Kuriles fisheries from the Hokkaido Government.

Nearly 1,000 Are Dead as Result of Inexcusable Dam Break in Japan

Nearly 1,000 Japanese lost their lives when a torrent let loose by the collapse of a dam early Nov. 20 washed away 330 houses near the Osaruzawa gold and copper mine near Hanawa, Akita Prefecture.

Caught asleep, the inhabitants of seven villages in the Osaru valley perished under a thick blanket of red-colored, evil-smelling, corrosive, poisonous mud. The disaster, Japan's greatest since the earthquake of 1923, was caused by the collapse of a bank of a giant "sewer" into which the Osaruzawa gold and coppet mines let the residue of smelted copper ore.

The tragedy, unprecedented in Japanese history, was caused by the collapse of a dam holding the waters of the Nakanosawa settling tank of the mine. Used in the process of smelting copper ore, the water contains large quantities of copper sulphate, commonly known as blue vitriol.

Undermined by recent heavy rains, a 40-foot portion of the 700-foot dam crumbled under the pressure of water and mud, making an opening for a torrent, which roared into the valley below. The villages, fringing the Yoneshito River, were immediately submerged under the mud, whose thickness ranged between six and 20 feet. The narrow gorge of the river was immediately filled with debris, which blocked the escape of the mud from the valley, thus increasing the seriousness of the catastrophe.

The education authorities estimate that at least 250 schoolchildren were among the victims. Special editions of the newspapers show gruesome pictures of the sights which followed the catastrophe. Rescue parties are shown digging into the sludge in search of corpses. It is believed that the majority of the missing persons met a horrible death underneath the mud, the rest being killed as their houses collapsed over them.

Foreshadowing a major industrial scandal, the Tokyo Home Office Nov. 21 opened an investigation into the charges that the disaster was caused by the negligence of the Mitsubishi Mining Company officials. The management of the Osaruzawa gold and copper mines, owned by the vast Mitsubishi interests, admitted that they had known for several days of the existence of a large fissure in a 700-foot wall flanking the Nakanosawa settling tank. Instead of taking immediate steps to prevent the collapse of the wall, the officials of the mine concealed the fact, Home Ministry authorities revealed.

The directors of the Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd. Nov. 24 voted to donate Yen 1,000,000 to the relatives of the victims. In still another effort to forestall unfavorable public reaction, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, president of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, a holding concern controlling the Mitsubishi Mining Co., offered Yen 2,200,000 for research in the prevention of mining disasters.

Japanese Police Trample on Popular Rights —A Protest from Within

(From the Tokyo Jiji, Nov. 16)

The ban on the press concerning a serious clash in which officers of the law trampled upon popular rights has just been lifted. In the general election for Lower House members held in spring this year some of the candidates in Kanagawa prefecture were arrested on the charge of infringing the election law, and one of them, when subjected to preliminary examination, was inflicted with all sorts of physical persecutions, with the result that the tortured person committed suicide. This affair just revealed makes indeed a serious offense against the rights of the people. Such a method of examination was adopted only in our feudal days when the judiciary system was yet undeveloped. Such a marked abuse of official power on the part of the police ought to be severely punished.

Prominent Tokyo Journal Discusses Discreetly Subject of Profits in Arms Manufacture

(From the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Nov. 17)

One question arising domestically in connection with the arms problem is the extent of profits which arms and munition companies will realize from their business. From the standpoint of these companies it would appear that their present good business does not necessarily mean their continuous business prosperity. They may at any time suffer from their adverse business conditions, especially in the event of the existing munition boom disappearing altogether with the suspension of a part of their business necessitated by a possible new situation. Under such considerations, arms companies would object to the official restriction to be placed on their dividends, while the Government from its special consideration for the national economic welfare would insist upon a certain restriction being placed on those companies' dividends. For it is a self-evident fact that the very best customer of those companies is almost always the Government itself which is charged with the task of effecting defenes repletion, and that the major portion of defense expenditures required for the repletion plan will be borne by the natian.

Another question arising is the quite likely attempt of those arms and munition companies, which do exist for commercial purposes, to sacrifice the interests of their own country involved in its enforcement of the defense plan for the sake of monetary gain. The fact is that such big companies as do exist will rather aim at making exports of their products for the sake of monetary gain. Here we have the serious question of national interests being much sacrificed for mere monetary gain. And indeed this state of affairs existing is feared to darken the future of international peace, for free exports of arms and munitions will only tend to aggravate the current situation due to armament race.

Cotton Discord in Japan Become Worse—Staple Fibre Not Popular!

The *Japan Chronicle* says the discord between the Bo-Ren (Cotton Spinners' Association) and the Men-Ko-Ren (Federation of Cotton Textile Guilds) is likely to be intensified by their dispute over the restriction of cotton yarn production. The Men-Ko-Ren says that now that the Bo-Ren has succeeded in inducing outsiders to join, it is in a position to control the market much more effectively than before. It is impossible for small weavers to obtain a cheap supply. Though it is stated that the increase of cloth exports has slowed down, there is a gradual increase in the export of made-up goods, and such exports amount to approximately 50,000 bales (equivalent) a month. In such circumstances, the market quotation of yarn continues to advance, and small weavers find it extremely difficult to cover their needs. The most urgent need is to alleviate the curtailment approximately five per cent so that the monthly output may be brought up from 290,000 to 315,000 bales. The Bo-Ren, however, sees little necessity of increasing production. It says that as many mills have now switched their machines back from staple fibre, which is not so popular, production is bound to increase. Moreover, there will be about 500,000 new spindles soon running.

Japanese "Rasputin" to Face Lese Majeste Charge

Domei states that charges of *less majeste* will be brought by the Osaka District Procurator's Office against Tokuichi Miki, the founder and chief priest of the now-outlawed Hito-no-Michi religious cult. Miki, who has earned for himself the soubriquet of the Japanese "Rasputin," is now in jail, on charges of rape, indecent exposure and fraud. The lese majeste charges will be based on evidence found by the police on Nov. 18, in a new raid on the headquarters of the cult near Osaka. Seized were several hundred amulets bearing the Chrysanthemum and Paulownia emblems, similar to the Imperial crest, documents, described by the police as "secret", and other articles of undisclosed nature. The amulets were distributed to believers donating more than Yen 30 and were contained in a box also embossed with a replica of the Imperial crest.

Still another charge that may yet be proffered against Miki is that of attempted treason, the police charging that the aged man attempted to deify himself and to create a dynasty of Hito-no-Michi "pontiffs," his first successor being his own son, Tokuchika.

The arrest of Miki, and the scandalous nature of the charges brought against him, have resulted in a large-scale exodus from the ranks of his followers, whose number has been variuosly estimated between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

More than ten young girls, the police said, were attacked by Miki while performing rites of "purification" and "inspiration". The latter ritual, which the police officials said was "outrageously lascivious", was designed to "remove the spiritual pains and clear the head" of the woman believer submitting to it.

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Opium-Smoking "Hells" in South China

BY HALDORE HANSON

ANY person with a healthy curiosity would like to see the underworld "hells" of Fukien, which are said to be the most "hellish" in China. One night in Foochow I expressed my disbelief in the stories about whole streets lined with opium dens all bearing the sign "Japanese Hong", which was the warning for the police to keep away. One Chinese friend was determined to prove his statements.

About 9.30 p.m. we walked up to a shop outside the south gate of the city, and entered a room which resembled a railway waiting room, bare walls, a couple of chairs, and a barred ticket window where the manager scrutinized every newcomer. My Chinese friend explained that I was a Russian underworld character from Shanghai looking for a "shot" of cocaine; that was a safe introduction because Foochow has no cocaine. Conversation became friendly; I quoted the Shanghai prices and he gave me his.

Finally we asked if we might visit his smoking den which he willingly permitted. Up some ricketty stairs, through a passageway so low that we nearly walked on hands and knees, we emerged in a long dimly lighted hall resembling a cow barn, with stalls on each side, floor covered with straw matting, an opium lamp burning in each compartment, and two coolies beside every lamp clad only in cotton trunks, propped up on wooden pillows, busy smoking. The room was hazy with the smoke of forty-two men when we entered. Some looked up in a bleary manner, but most of them only stared blankly at their pipes.

Next we visited the best den in town, over near the West Lake. It is an old temple with the courtyard converted into a lounging room and the dozens of rooms equipped for private smoking compartments. The room rent was rather high, ranging from $3 to $8 a night, but that included a night's supply of opium, and various other conveniences. We looked through some of these private smoking rooms and found several students, judging by the books which they had laid on the tables.

The only really sordid sights in Foochow are the coolie dens along the river. One street back of the French hotel was solid with opium shacks for a distance of two hundred yards; we counted 32 doors, and every den was two stories high. Another cluster of smoking rooms in an alleyway across the street from the Y.M.C.A. contained at least fifty dens in a five minutes' walk. As we stumbled along in the darkness of this district, we twice fell over smokers who had come out of the dens and fallen asleep on the narrow walks.

Every one of these dens, as my guide had predicted, displayed an English sign, "Japanese Shop", or the equivalent in Chinese.

"Hells" Which Looked Angelic

There were other kinds of "hells" which looked very angelic. The low class gambling dens were all closed by the Japanese consular police earlier in the year, but there are still some high class gambling houses for mah jong, roulette, and other acceptable games. We inspected the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class brothels, where the girls sit about in fashionable drawing rooms, drinking tea and chatting with gentlemen. The walls are hung with handsome red scrolls, and one end of the room is always decorated with an altar for worshiping the goddess of youth.

A Japanese cabaret, the only one in Foochow, was worth going all the way from Shanghai to see. It was an upstairs dancing hall decorated with Japanese flags and tufts of wheat. The lights were a hideous mixture of sickly pinks and lavenders, dirty browns and flaming scarlets; but in good Shanghai fashion the lights were dimmed when the music began.

The music gave us fits. The trombone player knew no music so he just played um-pah, um-pah always in the same key like a football band. The violin player knew some Chinese music so he played that as a background for the blaring jazz. The drummer like the trombone player did not understand the mysteries of Western music, so he varied his beats like a military drummer, sometimes loud and sometimes soft, trying to gauge his moments of ecstacy by the redness of the French horn player's nose. This red-nosed gentleman was the only one in the orchestra who knew a thing, but unfortunately he seemed to have tuberculosis, and had to get up every few minutes to puff and expectorate loudly in the cuspidor. At such moments the saddest sounds of all would come out, for the clarinet player was trying to read the music from sheets, and though he went up when the music went up, and down when it went down, it was *sui pien* like all Chinese matters, and resulted in an excruciating series of sharps and flats. I wanted to wind both legs around each other three times and sit down in the middle of the floor.

That was the underworld of Foochow, consisting of 240 opium shops, a few fashionable gambling houses, and a cabaret.

The centers of sin in Amoy comprise a much more formidable organization, because Amoy is the original home of all Formosans. This city at the time of our visit contained 724 opium dens, more than three hundred brothels, and an uncountable number of cafes and sing song houses (uncountable because ordinary restaurants switch back and forth from legitimate to illegitimate business, depending upon conditions). All these enterprises, together with the pawn shops, are divided into eighteen districts and protected by eighteen gangs of Formosans.

When the brother of one of the gang chiefs agreed to take me through the night life of his area, I expected to learn a great deal, but it proved little different from Foochow. In Amoy there seems to be more smoking in the homes than in the dens, because more than half the opium business is conducted over the counter. Sufficient opium for four or five pipefuls costs 20 cents, while an ounce to take home was selling for $2.40 or $2.70, depending upon the quality. The local police are all Shantung people, and do not speak the Amoy dialect; they have never been known to meddle with a single opium shop.

A Description of the Opium Smoking Process

Before we finished our rounds of the Amoy night life, my guide decided that he would like a smoke for himself, and I got my first close-up demonstration of how opium is smoked. For the benefit of the curious, I will give a brief description.

The dab of opium resembled a little pool of brown molasses, two inches in diameter, poured on a bamboo leaf; this is the semi-liquid form in which it is always sold to smokers. The smoker lights his castor oil lamp (using castor oil because all other oils impart a disagreeable taste to the opium smoke), picks up an instrument very closely resembling a woman's hat pin, rolls a little of the syrup in the middle of the hat pin, and twirls it over the fire. The opium immediately fizzes up into a large brown bubble, and much of the moisture evaporates. The bubble is then rubbed against a dry bombao leaf, letting out the air and leaving a little dry bead on the pin like a crumb of fudge. Some more of the syrup is added on top of this bead, another bubble formed and broken; so the process continues till the bead is about the size of a large green pea.

Now it is time to put the opium on the pipe. The brass surface of the pipe has a tiny hole which serves as the bowl; this hole is heated over the flame, and so is the bead of dry opium on the hat pin; then very quickly the pin is thrust down the hole in the opium pipe, the opium bead clings to the brass bowl, and the needle is withdrawn by a deft twirling motion. It is ready for smoking.

The end of the two-foot pipe is placed in the mouth with the bead of opium directly over the flame, and the smoker must draw the smoke into his mouth or lungs as rapidly as possible or the bead of opium will puff up into a bubble as it did in preparation and the tiny hole will be clogged. For thirty seconds this rapid puffing of smoke continues, while the smoker uses his hat pin to push the outer edges of the opium nearer the hole. The odor is not disagreeable, contrary to most reports; it has a hot, sweet, steamy aroma like the vapor rising from a boiling pan of candy. Immediately after the smoker finishes his pipeful, he takes a large gulp of strong tea, and then lies back to rest for a few minutes.

The complicated method of preparing opium for smoking seems to give considerable pleasure to the smoker, just as taking the shells off of roasted melon seeds gives most of the fun in eating them. A smoker who buys 20 cents worth of opium will spend half an hour using it in six pipefuls, but the actual smoking time is only three minutes.

Witnessing the whole smoking process would hardly make a Westerner want to be an addict, but it certainly takes away the old bogey of mysterious fiends made more fiendish by a smoke of the devil's own tobacco.

Amoy, Nov. 1, 1936.

Death for Opium Smokers Decreed in Order by General Chiang

Capital punishment will be meted out to those who manufacture, sell or smoke drugs beginning from Jan. 1, 1937, according to an identical order issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, to all provincial and municipal authorities. The order also instructs that effective anti-drug publicity campaigns be immediately launched in each locality. Although the time-limit for opium suppression is approaching, the communique says, many addicts in the interior are still ignorant of the new order primarily because of the lack of publicity. All publicity campaigns are to be concluded by the end of December.

Women Addicts in Nanking Opium Clinic Required to Work

Instead of leaving them to idle time away during the period of treatment, the Nanking Clinic for the Treatment of Opium Addicts has decided to make its women inmates work during their leisure hours. Every woman addict, according to the tentative plan drawn up by the clinic authorities, will be required to engage in one of the following three kinds of work: sewing, laundry or quarry work.

High Tribute Paid to Gen. Chiang by Sir F. Leith-Ross

A high tribute to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was paid by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, in a speech devoted mainly to China at a luncheon, given in his honor, by the Royal Empire Society in London Nov. 24.

"Gen. Chiang," he declared, "has shown himself to be a statesman of the first rank in handling the political situation. I believe that public opinion stands firmly behind the present Government. It has done an immense amount, in face of great difficulties, without external help to reconstruct China after a long civil strife.

"We may hope that the Government under Gen. Chiang will continue long enough to consolidate its administration on a stable basis and evolve a constitutional system which will maintain stability in the future."

Sir Frederick declared that, when he left China in June, there were many prophets of gloom. "In fact," he proceeded, "all has gone well. Exchange has been maintained firmly and without difficulty; the Communists in Shansi have been driven back to the mountains; the damage caused by smuggling has been circumscribed; and the danger of civil war in the southwest has been eliminated by agreement. The National Government is now in full authority over the whole of China."

"Only if you can make journeys in Europe equal to those easily accomplishable in China without passing districts where there are signs of trouble," Sir Frederick proceeded, "can you say that China is in a more disorderly state than Europe.

"Considering the huge size of her population, China is reasonably tranquil and peaceful, and trade can be carried out without difficulty in most of the country."

Sir Frederick drew attention to the amazing rapidity with which reforms and developments had been carried out by the Government during the past five years. In this connection, he mentioned road and railway construction and legislative reform.

"The danger," he said, "is not that China is progressing too slowly but that she is trying to go too fast."

Paying a tribute to the success of the Chinese currency reform, Sir Frederick said that China was now probably a creditor on current international account.

"Of course," he continued, "much has yet to be done. China's currency reform needs to be completed by the reorganization of the Central Bank; her budget needs to be balanced, and her public service needs to be reformed and strengthened.

"I believe that the Government is working on the right lines. The fundamental conditions for the development of trade are present."

The speaker also paid a tribute to the railway loan settlements as a genuine effort to put China's house in order. The move should open the door to fresh long-term borrowing, which was the right method of financing railway construction.

Welcoming W. M. Kirkpatrick's appointment as representative in China of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, Sir Frederick emphasized that "our export guarantees are not subsidies. They run on strictly commercial lines and are an insurance against credit risks. I believe that properly prepared schemes will entail no greater risk in China than in other countries."

Sir Frederick believed that the main risk was external political troubles.

In this connection, he quoted the statement of Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on Nov. 5 emphasizing that there were definite indications of a distinct easing of Sino-Japanese tension and expressing the hope that a revival of the former tense situation would be avoided.

Referring to his two visits to Japan, Sir Frederick said: "We should feel much sympathy with Japan's difficulties, which are very similar to our own, in maintaining a large population. There is now a growing tendency among the leading industralists in Japan to admit that her difficulties are partly due to over-production and cut-throat competition between the Japanese themselves.

"There is a growing movement in favor of control of production and export trade. We have no desire to intensify the economic troubles of Japan so long as they recognize that we cannot allow our industries to be upset. It is much to be hoped that some understanding for Anglo-Japanese co-operation can be reached."

"I am distinctly an optimist about China," he said in conclusion. "I feel that the development of a prosperous and stable China will do more than anything else to help Japan to overcome her economic difficulties, and I believe that this is becoming realized in Japan. A day will come when we can co-operate together with the Chinese Government in promoting the reconstruction of China."

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Armed Smugglers Collide With Police at Foochow

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

FORMOSANS smuggled recent a quantity of woolen goods to Foochow. These goods were seized and confiscated by customs officers. A gang of armed Formosans headed by a Japanese, attempted to capture the seized goods. When the policemen intervened, the Formosans clashed with them. The policemen, however, succeeded in scaring away the Formosans. The latter became so wrought up that they surrounded the residence of the customs commissioner, an American. Just then the life and property of the commissioner trembled in the balance. Fortunately, the Japanese Consul-General Uchida, upon the request of the American Consul Burke, rushed to the spot, dispersing the crowd.

The customs authorities here greatly praised the policemen for helping them in the battle with the mob.

The "Self-Denial Association" of Formosans at Amoy

During the time when the "give-one-day-of-your-life-to-your-country" campaign is being pushed with swiftness and precision in various parts of China, the Formosan residents in Amoy, in accordance with the Mikado's decree, have formed the "Self-denial Association." Every member of the Association must pledge: (1) not to smoke or drink wine; (2) not to ride on ricksha or other public conveyance except in time of necessity; (3) to rise early; and (4) to save money and to give the saved money to the state. The week, Nov. 7-Nov. 13, is Temperance Week. The tenth of every month hereafter is Temperance Day. Boxes for storing saved money are put in nearly every Japanese or Formosan organization, shop, etc., throughout Amoy. The boxes are to be opened every month. The money therein is to be handed over to the Formosan Bank for keeping, and to be used in time of need.

The Mission of Kichi and Nakamura

Kichi, manager of the Hin Chung Company, a Japanese concern at Canton, has toured Foochow, Amoy, etc, making a detailed investigation of commercial and industrial conditions. The so-called Hin Chung Company is planning to establish a bank at Amoy for development of enterprises.

The South Manchuria Company is thrusting its snout into Fukien. One of its agents, Nakamura, is making a close study of commercial conditions in Foochow and Amoy. The Company, it is said, will dump a large quantity of bean-cakes and fertilizers into Fukien markets.

Canton May Become a Special Municipality

Following the removal of the Kwangsi capital from Kweilin to Nannin, the capital of Kwangtung may be removed from Canton to Chaokin (North Kwangtung). Should the removal become a reality, Canton might become a special municipality. The Headquarters of the Fourth Route Army may also be removed to some place in North Kwangtung. The removal is partly due to strategic reasons.

Great Attention Paid to Coastal Defense

Gen. Yu Han-mou, Commander of the 4th Route Army, is instructed by the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters at Canton to pay close attention to coastal defense. Gen. Yu and Gen. Huang, Chairman of Kwangtung Provincial Government, are contemplating a shuffle in the mayors and magistrates of coastal cities and districts—military or naval experts will be appointed as mayors or magistrates.

Air Defense in South China to Be Strengthened

Gen. Chen Kin-yun, Commander of Air Forces in Kwangtung, is instructed by Generalissimo Chiang to strengthen South China air defense. He will fly over various provinces in South China, make a detailed plan about the strengthening of air defense, and submit it to the Generalissimo.

Activities of Certain Nationals in South Fukien

In Chuanchow, many Formosans, disguised as magicians, are engaged in propaganda work. First, they say that Cheng Chen-kung, a Min general, revolted against the Tsing Dynasty, with his base of operations at Formosa; then, they point out the superiority of Japan in the family of nations; finally, they prevail upon the listeners to be friendly towards Japan.

The sea pirates in Amoy are organized and financed by certain nationals for ulterior purposes. The sea pirates now impose illegetimate taxes upon various merchantmen.

Anti-Opium Conference to Be Held in Foochow

The Anti-opium Conference will be opened on Nov. 16, the conference lasting for four days. Representatives of various districts will meet to discuss effective measures for prohibition of opium sale and opium-planting. In view of the enormous number of opium dens in Amoy and Foochow, there is a wide gap to be filled.

Gen. Huang Tao Convenes Military Conference at Changchow

As a consequence of the removal of Gen. Chiang Ting-wen's troops to Kienao, North Fukien, two Cantonese divisions, the 157th Division and the 158th Division, are ordered to be stationed in South and West Fukien. Gen. Huang Tao, Commander of the 157th Division, has arrived in Changchow. In a welcome meeting, he said that his troops were devoted to national defense and local pacification and that the malcontents in South and West Fukien, unfortunately too many, should be suppressed; he stressed the necessity of a hearty cooperation between the people and the army. He convened a military conference to discuss bandit suppression. He is expected to come to Foochow to make an official call on Chairman Chen Yi.

November 13, 1936.

U.S. Army Contracts for 120 Observation Planes

The U.S. War Department has awarded a $3,429,000 contract ot the North American Aviation, Inc., Englewood, California, for the purchase of approximately 120 observation airplanes, according to an announcement made Nov. 19. The new plane is a three-place mid-wing single engine monoplane, equipped with retractible landing gear and capable of developing about 850 horsepower. The contract, it is said, virtually completes the army aircraft purchases for the fiscal year.

French Airman, Japy, Crashes in Japan—Seriously Hurt

M. Japy, intrepid French airman, who landed in Hongkong Nov. 18 after a record-breaking two-day flight from Paris, took off from the Colony with his plane over-loaded with 1,200 gallons of gasoline. He had a narrow escape from disaster there. His plane crashed in Japan Nov. 14 and he himself suffered severe injuries.

Sefuriyama, where the accident occurred, is the highest peak of the Tsukushi range, stretching from east to west across the north-western part of Kyushu. It rises 1,055 meters above sea level and stretches squarely across the aviation route from Shanghai to Fukuoka, major airport in southwestern Japan. M. Japy sustained a fractured hip and other injuries, when his machine crashed. After receiving first aid in the humble home of a country medical practitioner at Kubovama, Saga Prefecture, the injured aviator was taken to the Kyushu Imperial University at Fukuoka, where he was operated upon. Worn out from the effort of piloting his now wrecked Caudron-Simoun single seater a distance of 14,000 kilometers in a vain attempt to set a new Paris-Tokyo speed record, the aviator showed signs of acute fatigue. Other visible injuries included a five-centimeter gash on his forehead. Unless unexpected complications set in, he was believed by his host and physician to be out of danger, but it will take several months for him to recuperate.

The news of M. Japy's crash was prominently displayed by every paper in Japan. The Frenchman, reports stated, should recover in about six months. Japy's machine was turned upside down by a sudden gust of wind, and he struck the mountain while trying to right it.

Three Planes for Gen. Chiang Named at Chengtu

The ceremony for the naming of the three planes donated by the people of Szechwan in celebration of the 50th birthday of General Chiang Kai-shek, was held at Chengtu on Nov. 29, when 30,000 people were present. The entire city was bedecked with the National and Party Flags for the occasion.

Discord in the Huitung Co.—Japanese Insist on Continuing Military Air Services

The Huitung Co., a Sino-Japanese concern formed to operate between North China and Manchuria, is in difficulties because of a misunderstanding over the military air services maintained by the Japanese garrison in Tientsin. The Chinese side, it is stated, had the impression that these would abolished after the formal establishment of the company. The Japanese, on the other hand, contend that these services are not affected, and continue to operate them to Paotou, Taiyuan, and Tsingtao once a week. Chang Yun-yung, the Chinese president of the Huitung Co., is absenting himself from office on the ground of indisposition, and the affairs of the company are being handled by Mr. Kodama, the Japanese vice-manager.

Great Britain Will Continue to Support Nine-Power Pact, Says Anthony Eden

Great Britain will continue to support the Nine-Power Pact guaranteeing China's integrity, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, informed a questioner in the House of Commons Nov. 18. "The Government," Mr. Eden said, "is mindful of the Pact's provisions. As they have been affected by Japanese policy in the Far East, we already have communicated with other signatories and will continue this practice."

Hankow Buddhist Association Organizes Ambulance Corps

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

WAR fever is spreading throughout the Wuhan center. "Help the government troops in Suiyuan fight the Japanese aggressors." "Donate one day's wages for the boys at the front." These are the expressions on every Chinese lip. And the whole of the area seems to be well-organized to raise money for the cause. Girl scouts last Sunday (Nov. 22) stopped motor cars on the road to ask the owner for a contribution to the Patriotic Cause in Suiyuan. Smiling faces seldom met with a refusal. Labor organizations, too, have decided to give one day's wage for the new cause. Government officials have decided en masse to donate one day's salary. Some of the students in the schools have offered to go without a few meals during the next week, in order that the money thus saved may be sent to the Suiyuan defenders. "The Japanese must not be allowed to hide behind the smoke screen and enter China proper through the gateway of Suiyuan. They are the real trouble makers in the Suiyuan affair". Such is the sentiment one gathers from a casual meeting of enlightened Chinese citizens in Hankow.

Organize Branch of National "Defend Suiyuan" Society

There was organized Nov. 23, in Hankow a branch of a national organization for the purpose of assisting the Suiyuan defenders in every way possible. Delegates from several other organizations met to draw up rules and regulations. There seems to be a good deal of red hot patriotism on the lips of large sections of the population. The daily press is full of news purporting to tell of the many victories won by the valiant troops in their war on Japanese-supported Mongols and Manchus.

Hankow Buddhist Association Organizes Ambulance Corps

In order to be ready for any emergency the Hankow Buddhist Association has organized an ambulance corps. The training class is being instructed in the principles of wartime ambulance work.

Lectures on Air Defense of Wuhan Delivered

During the past few days public lectures on Air Defense have been delivered, first in Hanyang, Nov. 17-20. Beginning today lectures will be delivered in Wuchang through the 28th, while in Hankow they will be given Dec. 1-10 inclusive.

Governor Yang Yung-tai Buried at Fu-Hu-Shan

More than 20,000 people participated in the final burial rites of the late Governor Yang Yung-tai of Hupeh. Last Saturday morning, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock the long procession set out from the Provincial Library and the coffin did not reach its final destination until 1.30 p.m.

At 3 p.m. the coffin was lowered into the grave, after which the Acting Governor Lu Chu, the representative of President Lin Sen of the National Government and of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, offered the final sacrifices. The mausoleum is expected to be completed in a few months.

Nothing has been divulged as to the real cause of the assassination of the late Governor Yang. Some claim that it was the result of his pressing forward too aggressively the modernizing of Wuchang at the expense of the many lotowners along the new highways, who were poorly reimbursed for the land taken from them. Others claim that there was something political about the crime. Others again allege that it was caused by jealousy on the part of less conspicuous officials. Most people have to admit that he was a powerful official and that he had a great capacity for getting things done. Seldom has a man of such drive governed Hupeh. We hope that his good qualities will be emulated by his successors.

Southwestern Shensi Free from Reds

The Reds have come and gone. Missionaries who evacuated the southwestern part of Shensi some time ago have now returned to their former stations again. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has been doing his best to remove the curse of the Reds from his new domain. Several of the cities have been looted during the past year: Fenghsien, Hweihsien, Chenghsien. However, the large city of Hanchung was able to ward off the invaders.

Kansu Reds Reported to Have Crossed the Yellow River

According to the latest information from Lanchow, the Reds seem to have crossed the Yellow river in Kansu and are between the government troops and the Great Wall.

Wuhan Training Classes for National Emergency

The government officials here have just organized the fourth batch of civilians for training in military tactics. Officers of the National Artillery will act as instructors. Now that the situation appears to be more critical than usual, the classes will be larger than ever. Even women are seen marching with the men in their war regalia, carrying a rifle over the shoulder, and equipped with clothes identical with their male companions. Your representative saw two women in a detachment of 25 marching upon one of the main thoroughfares of Hankow. Believe it or not, China is getting very modern. Amazons in the army, too.

Hankow, Nov. 23, 1936.

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German Sedition Prisoners Plead Guilty and Are Sentenced to Death

The German engineer, Herr Stickling, and eight Soviet citizens who were arrested following the recent round-up of Russians and persons of other nationalities on charges of espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities, pleaded guilty Nov. 19 at the opening of the trial at Novosibirsk. The charge against the prisoners was one of "sabotage in the Siberian mines." They were specifically accused of responsibility for mine explosions on September 23, which resulted in the deaths of 10 miners.

Allegations that Herr E. M. Stickling and the eight Soviet citizens accused of sabotage in the Siberian mines caused poison-gas to be released in many shafts of the Kuznetsk mines, with the result that workers "died like rats," was made by a witness at the trial.

Herr Stickling and his eight Soviet associates were sentenced to death Nov. 22. The sentence has aroused intense indignation throughout Germany. Germany's official news agency describes it as "monstrously high-handed." "Der Montag" calls it an international scandal and a groundless injustice, justifying Germany's attitude to terrorists in the Soviet, and a warning to the civilized world to join the anti-Bolshevik bloc for the sake of peace.

Soviets Retaliate Against Pact—Refuse to Sign Fisheries Convention With Japan

The Soviet Government has decided not to sign the Fisheries Convention between Russia and Japan in retaliation for the treaty alleged to have been concluded between Germany and Japan to fight Communism. The Soviet authorities are said to be genuinely angered and alarmed over the reported alliance between Germany and Japan. They regard it as a serious menace to the safety of Russia. The General Staff in Moscow is reported to have been summoned to consider the situation. It is widely believed that there will be further increases in the strength of the Russian Army.

Hitler's Rise in Germany Turns Soviets to Deep Antagonism

(*By Walter Duranty in the N. Y. Times*)

Unless one accepts the premise that Hitler and Nazism are identical, it was Hitler and he alone who set a sword of severance between his country and the U.S.S.R. That he had made the struggle against communism the central plank of his platform accounts for little; Mussolini did the same, yet Mussolini found no difficulty, afterward, in re-establishing contact with the U.S.S.R. or in being received by the Russians on terms which only became strained when Russia joined the Ethiopian sanctions campaign.

The writings and speeches of Hitler and other Nazi statesmen, from "Mein Kampf" to the recent Nuremberg conference, point in one direction only. As they put it pacifically, their aim is the restoration of Germany to the world position lost by defeat in 1918; in practical terms this means a war of revenge, because the German objective obviously cannot be obtained by peaceful means. If there is any doubt on this subject, Germany's colossal rearmament program must surely dispel it. The only question was what would be the object of the Nazi attack. Hitler's hatred of Judaeo-Marxism, as he calls it, turned his eyes toward Russia and in "Mein Kampf" he declared that expansion eastward must be Germany's goal. He dotted the i's and crossed the t's of this sentence by his reference at Nuremberg to the mineral wealth of the Urals and the rich grainfields of the Ukraine.

The German-Japanese Alliance as the Chinese Press Sees It

Discussing the reported German-Japanese Alliance, The Shanghai *Min Pao* expressed that it is already a *fait accompli*, pointing out that it may only be a hope cherished by Japan. While Germany may consent to such an alliance in order to realize her designs in the Ukraine, is Japan militarily strong enough to serve as her tool against Soviet Russia? Moreover, is Germany willing to sacrifice her China market? What Japan cannot obtain from the Nanking negotiations, the *Min Pao* added, she can never obtain from an alliance with Germany.

The Shanghai *Shun Pao* said it recognizes the great likelihood of a German-Japanese Alliance under present international conditions; should it materialize it would be a serious blow to world peace. Whatever the political doctrines of the Soviet Union may be, the journal continued, it is an undeniable fact that Soviet Russia has been consistently working for the consolidation of world peace. The German-Japanese Alliance, being aimed at the suppression of Communism, the Soviet Union, is bound to be the object of attack by its signatories. With the conclusion of the alliance Japan is likely to redouble her efforts, for the invasion of China, which has already recommenced in eastern Suiyuan, the *Shun Pao* added.

Kuo Min Nov. 22 stated that Government quarters in the Capital are still silent on the question of the reported conclusion of an alliance between Japan and Germany. It was pointed out however that, in case the German-Japanese Alliance, the terms of which are still shrouded in the deepest mystery, should contain any clause infringing China's rights and sovereignty, it will be firmly opposed by the Chinese Government and people. In view of the friendly relations subsisting between China and Germany, it is hoped that the German Governmeot will define its attitude towards this matter so as to dispel doubts in the Chinese people.

Tokyo Again Denies German Pact Reports

Authoritative diplomatic circles in Tokyo, Nov. 19 again denied the reports of the conclusion of a German-Japanese mutual assistance pact as entirely groundless. Japan, they pointed out, has no intention of entangling herself in European politics, nor does she pursue a policy of concluding agreements aimed at any specific nation. Diplomatic observers in Tokyo declare that Japan's traditional policy has been to suppress Communist activities, which menace peace and and seek to overthrow the existing government.

Germany Denies Signing of Agreement

In connection with the reports from Shanghai concerning the declaration by the German Ambassador to Japan that no agreement between Germany and Japan has been drawn up and emphasizing the great value which Germany places on her friendship with China, *Transocean* stated Nov. 20 that it had learned from authoritative circles that no such agreement with Japan has been signed. The reports that a military pact has been arranged between the two countries are also completely false it was stated.

JAPAN-GERMAN PACT CONFIRMED

Japan and Germany have concluded an agreement directed against the Communist Internationale, according to an official announcement made in Berlin, Nov. 25 in the presence of all foreign Ambassadors, with the exception of the Soviet envoy.

The two governments have agreed to inform each other about the activity of the Communist Internationale and to discuss and carry out measures of defence in close cooperation.

'Pravda' Comments on Recognition of Spanish Rebel Government

In an international review, *Pravda* writes: "The announcement of the official recognition of General Franco's 'government' by Germany and Italy is by no means unexpected. This act was prepared during Ciano's visit to Berlin and only represents a new link in the extensive plan of the interventionist activities elaborated by the Italian and German fascists in connection with the increased resistance of Republican Spain."

***

A British Comment on German Barter Agreements

A special article in the *North China Daily News* Nov. 13 discussed the recent barter arrangements made by Germany in the Far East. The two following paragraphs are of special interest:—

"In China an interesting development is the attempt to create a monopoly of the wood-oil trade with Government acquiesence, to the serious detriment of a long-established and well-organized industry built up by foreign and Chinese private enterprise. It is claimed by the sponsors of this monopoly that it is designed in the interests of the industry but this assertion overlooks the fact that the Government's Testing Bureau is fully capable of developing the improvement of the crop and quality of the oil for exports without any need of disturbing the industry which has served China so well in the past and is so efficiently prepared to continue that service in the future. Moreover, about $10,000,000 worth of Chinese and foreign capital has been invested in the plant and equipment of the industry which cannot thus be lightly ignored by the Chinese Government who, incidentally, has not given its approval to the monopoly scheme, although, possibly unaware of the facts now brought to light, is inclined to favor it, despite the policy of the People's Economic Reconstruction program launched by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in April 1935. It is thought, however, that the Government will soon realize that the proposed monopoly may seriously prejudice China's relations with British and American commercial interests which have been staunchly friendly to her, to say nothing of the definite damage done to the foreign and Chinese firms whom the monopoly seeks to uproot."

"It will indeed be ironical if China's ores and raw materials return to the Far East in the form of munitions or in a crude state, to assist in forging a weapon against China. The recent upheaval in Kwangtung brought to light the fact that German advisers, airplanes and munitions had been supplied to the former Canton regime without the knowledge of the Central Government or of the responsible German diplomats here. Equipment for an arsenal in Kwangtung is also believed to have been supplied from the same source. This throws a new light on the close understanding between the Japanese and German War Offices suggested by recent reports. It certainly explains the absence of any Japanese protest when the Sino-German barter agreement was discussed."

Germany and Italy Recognize Insurgent Spanish Forces

Germany and Italy Nov. 19 extended recognition to the Government of General Francisco Franco, leader of the insurgents in Spain, who is expected to transfer the seat of his regime from Burgos to Madrid. The decision of the two Governments was announced in communiques issued in Rome and Berlin. General Franco's Government, the Italian communique stated, had now taken possession of the greater part of Spain, and the development of the situation made it continually more evident that in the remaining part of the country, it was impossible to speak of a responsible government exercising power.

The Italian Government had, in these circumstances, decided to recognize the Government of General Franco and to send him a Charge d'Affaires to open diplomatic negotiations.

The present Italian diplomatic representative, accredited to the Madrid Government, has been recalled, and the Charge d'Affaires being sent to Spain is leaving for that country immediately.

The German communique was on similar lines. A German Charge d'Affaires, it added, was proceeding in due course to the seat of General Franco's Government.

Germany to Ban Jews in Legal Science Realm

The complete eradication of Jewish influence from the legal and economic sciences was held "essential to the German people's vital interests" by Dr. Hans Frank, Nazi Minister of Jurisprudence, in a declaration read at a gathering of university professors in Berlin Oct. 3.

French War Veterans' Leader Appeals for Understanding with Germany

An earnest appal for a Franco-German understanding was made by the president of the Federal Union of French Ex-Servicemen Associations, Henri Pichot, at a big demonstration organized in Hamburg, Nov. 21 by the National Socialist Organization for the Welfare of War Victims. "We Frenchmen," M. Pichot declared, "want the war of 1914 to 1918 to be the last one in which Germans and Frenchmen face each other. Our countries need peace and peace between Germany and France is a fundamental condition for the peace of Europe."

'Izvestia' Comments on Real Significance of Japano-German Alliance

In an editorial entitled "The Japano-German Plot Against Peace," Moscow *Izvestia* wrote: "It is clear that the 'struggle against Communism' is only a pretext and cover for the real contents of the secret Japano-German Bloc. When, under anti-Bolshevist slogans, takes place the union of aggressors in Asia and Europe into a common bloc, then the whole world understands that this military alliance is concluded for the realization of the annexionist imperialist policy of Germany and Japan and is directed against third states, among whom is the U.S.S.R.

British Withdraw Guards from Legation in Addis Ababa

The regular guard of one British officer and 26 men of the British Legation, as well as the party of 130 officers and men of a company of the 5/14th Punjab Regiment, with which the guard was reinforced before the Italian occupation of Addis Ababa last year, were withdrawn from Ethiopia Nov. 23.

20 New British Peers for Coronation

King Edward VIII, on the occasion of his coronation next spring, will name 20 new peers, seven of whom will be members of the Labor Party, according to a report in the London *Referee* Nov. 22.

Status of Officials in South China Has Improved, Says Minister of Personnel

Although most of the magistrates in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Hupeh have maintained a high standard of service and a clean record, not a few of them are reported to have been involved in cases of corruption and bribery, declared Shih Ying, Minister of Personnel, in the course of a speech at the Central Party headquarters in Nanking, Nov. 23. In order to help raise the administrative efficiency of the Government organs throughout the country, Mr. Shih recalled that a nation-wide efficiency examination for Government employees was held last year following which incompetent and corrupt officials were dismissed. Young and well-trained candidates who passed the civil service examinations were appointed to fill the vacancies. Referring to the personnel administration in the Liang-Kwang provinces, Mr. Shih said as a result of his recent inspection tour to the two provinces, he has secured the assurances of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi authorities to enforce all laws and regulations pertaining to civil service in the two provinces.

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CHINESE FORCES CAPTURE PAILINGMIAO; KITA ADMITS JAPANESE HELPING SUIYUAN INVADERS

(*Continued from page 446*)

has a vital interest in Chahar?" Major Imai was asked. "Yes," he replied, "we do have a vital interest there, and we are watching events very carefully."

SUNG AND HAN AGREE TO COOPERATE IN PEACE MAINTENANCE IN NORTH

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, and Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung, held a meeting at Nankung in southern Hopei on Nov. 17. "During our meeting," Gen. Sung said, "Gen. Han and I exchanged views at length on the present conditions of Hopei and Chahar as well as on other national problems."

Gen. Sung added that Gen. Han informed him of the result of his recent visit to Hangchow, where he interviewed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. "We both were of the opinion," Gen. Sung continued, "that in view of the proximity of Shantung and Hopei, we should co-operate closely in the maintenance of local peace and order, and cultivate friendship with out neighboring Power under the guidance of the fixed policy of the Central Government." Concerning the Suiyuan situation, Gen. Sung stated that though the situation might be described as critical, the irregulars would not be able to do much harm to Suiyuan because of the extremely cold weather.

Much speculation has been created in Tientsin Nov. 19 with a report stating that the North China Garrison forces stationed in Tientsin will start their "autumn" maneuvers all over again beginning this week. The military drills will last for one month.

TWO JAPANESE STILL HELD BY MUTINEERS OF EAST HOPEI REGIME

The two Japanese held as hostages by the 400 East Hopei militiamen who revolted at Changli on Nov. 20, boarded a Tientsin-bound train and made off into their interior from Wali, where they disembarked, are still in the hands of the mutineers despite the attempt made by 300 Japanese troops from Tientsin to round up the band and secure the liberation of the hostages, reported *Reuters* Nov. 22. Tne two Japanese are a Japanese officer named Sakurai, commander of the Japanese gendarmes at Tongshan, and Mr. Hirai, adviser to the East Hopei militia. The disaffection of the militamen was due to the dismissal of their commander, Chao Lei, by Yin Ju-keng, head of the East Hopei "autonomous" regime. Holding himself responsible for the mutiny of a detachment of the East Hopei Peace Preservation Corps, Major Tatsuzo Furuta, Commander of the Japanese forces in Shanhaikwan, committed "harakiri" with his military sword, Nov. 23. His condition was described by the attending doctors as "very serious."

The "East Hopei Government" will mark on Nov. 25, the first anniversary of its formation, Yin Ju-keng, head of the bogus regime, revealed Nov. 21, according to a *Domei* report. Simultaneously flags will be noisted over all official buildings the five-barred flag of the Republic of China. This, Yin said, was aimed at promoting a revival of "real China."

The Chinese authorities in Tientsin are exercising strict vigilance in consequence of the alleged underground activities of agitators, according to a *Reuter* report. This follows the visit to Tientsin of Cheng Kuo-jui, former commander of the Chihli-Shantung Army, who has come from Manchuria, and the distribution of propaganda by followers of Wang Ying, leader of the Mongol irregulars invading Suiyuan. The handbills, which were thrown into the streets from motor-cars, are inscribed "Wang Ying, Commander of the Great Han Volunteers."

4,000 COMMUNISTS REPORTED KILLED IN KANSU, 2,000 RIFLES SEIZED

Scoring one of the overwhelming victories since the opening of the "big push" against the Communist-bandits on both banks of the Yellow River in Kansu, Central Government troops killed more than 4,000 Reds and seized about 2,000 rifles in a series of engagements during the past two days (Nov. 20 and 21). According to *Central News*, the Red remnants in Kansu are now fleeing towards the Shensi-Kansu-Suiyuan border, while the number of those on the west bank of the Huangho has been reduced to 5,000. The latter are retreating towards a point between Liangcheng and Kulang, Central Kansu.

Vanguard detachments of the Red Army have crossed the Yellow River and reached Yungtung. The highway from Lanchow to Suchow is now partially commanded by the Red troops, who continued to move westward. Heavy battles between government troops and their communist adversaries are reported to be proceeding near Haiyuan, close to the Yellow River, reported *Shanghai Mainichi*, Nov. 16.

Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Government, has been appointed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, as concurrently Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan and Sikong, *Central News* reported Nov. 19.

TUAN CHI JUI TO BE BURIED IN PEIPING

The burial of the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier of China, will take place on Dec. 7. The Western Hills, one of the famous beauty spots of Peiping has been chosen the eternal place of rest for the distinguished statesman and soldier.

More than 20,000 people attended the burial ceremony of the late Gen. Yang Yung-tai, former chairman of Hupeh, Nov. 21. Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh, officiated at the sacrificial ceremony on behalf of the Central Government.

Gen. Huang Fu, former Minister of Interior, who has been resting in Shanghai during the past several weeks, is reported to be critically ill.

Four Suspects Acquitted of Attempt to Kill Wang Ching-wei—Six to Be Prosecuted

According to advices from Nanking out of the ten additional suspects in connection with the attempt on the life of Wang Ching-wei, former President of the Executive Yuan, have been exonerated by the prosecution, leaving six men charged with endangering the safety of the Republic of China. The public trial will soon be reopened by Judge Wu Li-yeng of the fifth branch of the Kiangsu High Court at the Metropolitan District Court. Of the six new suspects three were extradited from Hongkong, namely, Yu Li-kwei, Chou Shih-ping, and Hu Ta-hai.

Sun Fo Visits Changsha—Is Entertained at Huge Reception

A reception in honor of Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, was held at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Changsha Nov. 18. More than 3,000 Party, civil and military leaders and representatives of the various organs and civic organizations were present. General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, presided and delivered an address of welcome. President Sun Fo, in reply, stated that although it was his first official visit to Hunan, he has long cherished a spiritual bond with the people of the province, for Hunan had been regarded as the second native place of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Thousands Cured of Disease in Jukao District

Within three weeks more than 2,000 people in pestilence-stricken Jukao, a district about 100 kilometers north of Shanghai, were cured and the plague in that area was totally brought under control, according to Dr. Koo Rung-ni, a physician of the Nanyang Hospital, who returned here on Nov. 17 from the affected area. The pestilence, which prevailed in Jukao since the beginning of autumn, had claimed the death of more than 5,000 people, Dr. Koo revealed. Among the sick, those suffering from maliaria occupied six per cent; typhoid fever, seven per cent; dysentery, four per cent; spinal meningitis, one per cent; influenza, five per cent; and other diseases, 23 per cent. Out of a population of 1,500,000 in Jukao, about 100,000 were infected by disease. The chief cause of the plague, according to Dr. Koo, was attributed to mosquitoes the biggest of which were "as big as a dollar coin."

Beating of British Sailors at Keelung Mentioned in House of Commons

A statement on the incident at Keelung, Formosa, on Oct. 7, when three British sailors are alleged to have been mistreated by Japanese police, was made in the House of Commons Nov. 23 by the Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden. A copy of the report of the court of inquiry had, he said, been communicated to the Japanese Government, which had now sent an interim reply expressing regret that such an unpleasant incident should have occurred and stating that further inquiries were being made in the light of the report. Pending a satisfactory final reply from the Japanese Government, Mr. Eden declared, the British Government would not be able to regard the incident as closed.

German-Pattern Machine-Guns and Armored Cars Built in Nanking

One thousand machine-guns of German pattern and twelve specially-designed armored cars are being built at the Nanking Arsenal, under the guidance of German experts, the *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi* said Nov. 23. The armored cars are powered by two engines, any one of which is capable of operating the vehicle. They also have two steering wheels and control boards, enabling them to entrace their course without swinging around. In turning, an armored car exposes highly vulnerable parts in addition to losing speed. The cars are being covered with a special light alloy.

U. S. Congress to Maintain Taxes at Present Level, Says Pat Harrison

Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted in Washington, Nov. 20, that Congress at its next session, would retain taxes at their present level in order to accelerate the balancing of the Federal budget. Congress may, he said, remove inequities which have developed in the corporate surplus tax, but the changes would not be retroactivve.

Success Continues to Attend Roosevelt's New Deal

Recent telegrams from Washington stated that circumstances are becoming more propitious every day for President Roosevelt's second instalment of New Deal Philosophy.

Joseph E. Davis Appointed Ambassador to Soviet Russia

Before starting for South America last week, President Roosevelt appointed Joseph E. Davis, former head of the Federal Trade Commission, as U. S. Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Marie Wen Trial Again Postponed

The trial of Marie Wen held on charges of attempting to smuggle $50,000 worth of narcotics into the United States, has been postponed until December 4. Miss Wen, who has pleaded not guilty, has now received three postponements in her trial, the first because of influenza, the second, on Nov. 9, because of the absence of her attorney, and again Nov. 20 because of the failure of her attorney to complete another case in Louisiana.

Electricity Output in U.S. Increased

Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended November 14 totalled 2,170,000,000 kilowatt hours, according to the weekly statement of the Edison Electric Institute, published Nov. 18. This indicates a gain of 11.9 per cent.

American Ship Strike Spreads—12,000 More Men to Walk Out

The merchant marine strike which has partly disabled the United States shipping, causing a loss of several million dollars to the American steamship companies and seriously affecting trans-Pacific shipments of good supplies rapidly gained ground this week. Four thousands men of commercial ships are on strike in various Atlantic ports of the United States already, and it is feared that 12,000 more may soon join the strike movement in the near future.

The American Federation of Labor convention in session at Tampa Nov. 24 approved a resolution indefinitely suspending the Committee for Industrial Organization, under the leadership of John L. Lewis. The decision is tantamount to expulsion from the A. F. of L.

Opium Growing in Suiyuan Openly Tolerated—Taxes in the Guise of "Fines"

(Translated from an article by Fang Ta-chen in the Shun Pao Weekly)

Opium growing in Suiyuan is openly tolerated by the provincial government. From a report of the provincial government, fines collected from opium growers during the fitst six months of 1936 totalled $730,000. These fines are the same as the farm tax, but the word "fine" is a face-saving device. The government also has a special clause in its tax law, stating that whenever the opium crop is poor in a certain district from drought or pests, the fine in that region shall be reduced. When the harvest time approaches, government inspectors are sent out to estimate the area of the land which each farmer is using for opium, assess its value, and collect the tax. How honest these collectors are, or what percentage of the fines are not retruned to the governmen, the traveller was unable to learn, but he is convinced that $730,000 was not the total amount of money collected during first half of 1936, and that production must have been much higher than that figure would indicate.

Future Course of Relations Depends on Japan, Says "Central China Daily News"

Whether the Sino-Japanese negotiations for the readjustment of the relations of the two countries will follow the usual diplomatic channel in the future or take a turn for the worse, will depend entirely on Japan's attitude, in the opinion of the *Central China Daily News*. "China's minimum demand is to be an independent country and any demand from outside contrary to this principle cannot be accepted by the Chinese government," the journal said. Japan's proposals for a "special position in North China" and the "anti-communist front" aim to break up the political and administrative integrity of the country and restrict China's relations with other countries. These demands cannot even be given any consideration as they are so contrary to the fundamental conditions of the country. China, the daily said, being an independent country, should enjoy the privilege of handling her domestic and foreign affairs without external interference and at the same time she will respect such privileges as enjoyed by other independent states. "China will never deliberately impair her relations with another friendly country just because Japan wants to readjust her relations with China."

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Furthermore, the formula of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills — an eminent physician's favourite prescription—is just as up-to-date and effective now as it was when he first devised it. Medical Science has not yet found anything better for rapidly purifying the blood, for enriching it with iron nutriment, and for increasing those red corpuscles which carry fresh strength, energy and vitality to the whole system. The evidence of Mrs. John Frazer, whose family are well-known residents of Owen Sound, Canada, proves the remarkable effectiveness of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in restoring health.

"I took a severe attack of influenza," writes Mrs. Frazer, "and when I was able to get out of bed was in such a weak condition that I thought I would never get my strength back again. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did, and after taking a few doses could feel my strength coming back. So I continued taking the Pills for a while longer until I was completely well and as strong as I ever had been."

If your blood lacks iron it is in need of building up, and of being made rich and red and strong; if you are anaemic, weak, nervous, chronically tired, are finding your work a burden, begin your cure today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the old, reliable proven iron tonic, and soon you will be delighted with the results. Of chemists and medicine dealers everywhere.

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The Fine Record of American University Men in China

The following editorial article was published in the North China Daily News, senior British newspaper in Shanghai, Nov. 24

America's cultural relations with China have made great contribution to the understanding between the East and the West. The educational institutions of the United States closely preserve their contacts with their Chinese alumni. Americans have worthily played a leading part in the provision of foreign assistance and co-operation in the development of education, medicine and other cultural activities in China. Strengthening this bond is a consistent spirit of social intercourse which keeps the common interests of the two peoples well in mind. The American University Club has been a valuable instrument for the attainment of that purpose. Founded thirty years ago in Shanghai it consists of more than four hundred university men and provides, to quote Dr. H. H. Kung, who has contributed a foreword to the privately circulated "American University Men in China," published by the Club,

> "the meeting ground of both Chinese and Americans who have received their education and ideals from the same fountain head—a group of men whose work has been closely connected with the progress along various lines of modern China and whose achievements redound to the credit of their Alma Maters."

To the Club's attractively designed record various specialists contribute and it throws a vividly impressive light on the reality of Sino-American co-operation. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, for example, recalls the history of Chinese education in America. He takes 1872 as the starting point, for before that date only comparatively few Chinese made the journey, among them being Dr. Yung Wing, of Macao, who, graduating at Yale in 1854, was the first Chinese to take an American degree. He was the originator of the plan whereby, from 1872 onwards, thirty Chinese lads for four successive years were sent to the United States for education. From that acorn the oak grew. The Government took a hand in the game until 1881 when fears of foreignizing influence intervened. For the next quarter of century students who went to America had to bear the expense themselves and although the Government resumed patronage of the system in 1905, it was not until 1908, when the United States Government under President Theodore Roosevelt, waived its claim to the Boxer Indemnity money so that it could be used by the Chinese Government for sending students to America, that Dr. Yung Wing's dreams found their fu'filment.

In 1913 there were 3,000 Chinese students in American schools and colleges. Exchange and other factors eventually reduced the number which in 1931-32 was estimated at 450, but since that year a steady rise has again taken place. At first the majority of Chinese betook themselves to the East, partly because of Dr. Yung Wing's association with Yale. Later, economic considerations made the Middle West popular. The Chinese student fitted well in with American College life, Dr. Hawks Pott considers, and even athletic and social achievements were not unknown to him. He excelled in association football and at Yale the varsity crew were steered to victory for two successive years by Chung Mung-yew. Dr. Wellington Koo at Columbia, and Y. S. Tsao at Yale made their mark in oratory and Y. C. James Yen, the founder of the Mass Education movement, was a famous Glee Singer at Yale. Dr. Hawks Pott declares that if the list of graduates of American universities contains comparatively few Chinese names of distinction, there are hosts of them who have returned to perform unassumingly most useful work for their country. Nevertheless, working on a survey of "Who's Who in China"—itself an example of industrious American research—Dr. Hawks Pott discovers that out of a total of 1,211 biographical sketches, 348 are of returned students from the United States. Except for the army and navy, the American-trained Chinese student may be found in nearly every branch of China's public life. The critic of the student who has completed his education abroad is not neglected but Dr. Hawks Pott argues that, despite that criticism and the admitted failures,

> "this pilgrimage to America has resulted in the realization of many of the ideals which were put before his countrymen by Dr. Yung Wing. This movement has had, however, an important international influence, and has helped to promote understanding and good will between the two countries concerned."

Nor has it been without more material advantages, as Great Britain in her experience has realized.

The meetings of the Club of American University Men in China have during the thirty years of its existence valuably assisted in keeping former Chinese students in touch with American residents here. The President is alternately a Chinese or American. Judge Milton J. Helmick is the present holder of that post; the past president is Dr. J. Usang Ly whose immediate predecessor was Dr. Esson M. Gale. Dr. Gale, incidentally, has contributed an impressive account of the records of Americans and American-returned students in China's public service. Chinese names include: C. T. Wang, H. H. Kung, Wang Chung-hui and Wellington Koo of Yale, W. W. Yen of Virginia, T. V. Soong of Harvard, K. P. Chen of Pennsylvania; among American names are:—W. Morgan Palmer of Harvard, John Earle Baker of Wisconsin, E. Kemmerer of Cornell and Arthur N. Young of Princeton—taking random notes from Dr. Gale's chapter. Dr. T. C. Tai shows how strong has been the influence of American education on China's banking and finance—a point partly made by reference to the names already cited. Robert T. Bryan upholds the claims of the legal profession, S. M. Lee speaks for engineering, in which record Dr. Jeme Tien Yow's name stands first as that of the constructor of the Peking-Kalgan Railway line. In aviation Americans have been pioneers in China. The Club indeed has representatives of nearly every branch of the engineer's profession. Dr. F. C. Yen writes of doctors and medical relief work with which the name of Peter Parker of Yale will always be associated. Of the ten presidents of the China Medical Association since its formation in 1915, six have been Americans, Dr. H. P. Chu, who now presides, being the sixth. American influence on journalism in China has been steady and extensive. J. B. Powell, himself a graduate from Missouri, the forcing ground of many fine exponents of his profession, shows how formidable it is. The first American newspaper was the "Canton Register" established by a Philadelphian named W. W. Wood in 1827. Mr. Powell is pleasantly tolerant of the fact that this pioneer's claims to university education have not been established but it is on record that Mr. Wood was "a talented and versatile man and something of a gentleman adventurer." He "wrote most of the news, set the type and printed the paper." No doubt to rebut any charge of rashness in accepting Wood's respectability in the absence of that university status, Mr. Powell adds that the hand press on which the "Canton Register" was printed was lent by Alexander Matheson, the then ruler of the great British house of Ewo, to the editor-manager-compositor-printer from America. Thus Anglo-American co-operation in China's journalism had a modest but soundly reputable origin and is happily in full force to-day. Mr. Powell—as would be expected from a man of his training—packs his lively narrative with names from which another random selection may be made: Samuel Williams, John C. Ferguson, Rodney Gilbert, Frank Rawlinson, Thomas F. Millard, Charles J. Fox among the Americans and, among the Chinese, Li Sum-ling—originally interpreter to W. H. Donald—Hollington K. Tong, Hin Wang and Jabin Hsu, and C. Kuangson Young. In rounding off this fascinating account of Sino-American comradeship, P. T. Chen appropriately and amusingly describes the Chinese fraternities in America beginning with the F. F. or "Flip Flap" of Connecticut. These organizations indicate the virility of the traditions which the book so effectively and thoroughly expounds. The exposition affords a useful object lesson in the art of cultivating international friendship.

An American Woman Who Became a Naturalized Chinese Citizen

"My reasons for acquiring Chinese citizenship are three: as a matter of Principle, of Preference, and of Protest," said Mrs. Paul DeWitt Twinem, formerly an American, who recently become a Chinese citizen, in a speech given at the Central Broadcasting Station in Nanking last week.

"First, as a matter of Principle," she explained, "I believe in the closest upright identification possible with the people among whom one lives. This principle, based upon love, was exemplified by the Son of God Himself when He gave up heaven to become flesh to live among men.

"Second, as a matter of Preference, I prefer the more spiritually inclined East to the more carnal and materialistically minded West. The West seems to have been spoiled by too many blessings and privileges.

"And third, as a matter of Protest, I repudiate foreign protection in the form of extraterritorial and other special privileges."

Mrs. Twinem declared that no Chinese or foreigner ever mentioned to her the matter of naturalization. She took this step entirely voluntarily on her own initiation and conviction.

"It is a step," Mrs. Twinem continued, "which I hope many others will take. Gradually, foreign governments may come to realize the useless luxury of stationing men and ships in this country. Try to visualize the suspicion removed and the greater constructive co-operation made possible when with a single national allegiance more of us live and work together here. Think what it would mean to apply the Golden Rule Internationally.

"It is my deep conviction that foreigners who are unwilling, during their residence here, to abide by Chinese law exclusively should neither come nor remain. It is high time to live adventurously for international justice, rather than for mere selfish, personal benefit. It is a most gloriously challenging time to exemplify the highest ideals ever known among mankind."

Mrs. Twinem came to China first as Miss Mary Fine, and worked at Showchow in northern Anhwei. Later, she left that place to marry Mr. Twinem of Nanking. and has remained here ever since.

Who's Who in China

C. Chen, tourist agent and transportation man; born in Kiangsi, 1894; graduated from Tsinghua University in 1916; received B.A. degree from Yale College, 1919; and M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, 1921; at Yale, won second prize of Ten Eyck and Townsend Premium, Junior and Senior oratorical contests respectively; won James Gordon Bennett Essay Prize open to graduating class of both college and scientific schools; at University of Pennsylvania was a Harrison scholar; between 1919 and 1920 served as a Y.M.C.A. secretary with the Chinese Labor Corps in Belgium and France; Traffic inspector, Hangchow, and G.O.S. of Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; senior assistant to the Traffic Manager of Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 1921-1929; Traffic Department, British-American Tobacco Company,—1928-31; secretary to Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank and concurrently director and president of China Travel Service, 1931 to date; business address, China Travel Service, Shanghai; permanent address, 34B Brenan Road, Shanghai.

陳湘濤
C. Chen (Chen Hsiang-tao)

陳湘濤，一八九四年生於江西省，一九一六年畢業於清華大學，一九一九年得耶魯大學學士學位，一九二一年得本薛文尼亞大學碩士學位，在耶魯大學時，並曾得三年級及四年級演說競賽第二獎及文實兩畢業班論文比賽頭獎，在本薛文尼亞大學並得海立生獎學金，一九一九年任比法兩國華工青年會幹事，一九二一年至一九二九年歷任滬杭路杭州車務段長及駐處段長，滬寧路車務處長優級助理員，一九二八年至一九三一年英美烟公司運輸部，一九三一年改任上海商業儲蓄銀行秘書兼任中國旅行社董事兼社長，現仍今職，通訊處：中國旅行社。住址，上海白利南路三十四號乙。

Dispute Over "General Died at Dawn" Film Not Yet Settled

Central News says a settlement is not yet in sight concerning the dispute over "The General Died at Dawn," a Paramount picture alleged to have put China in an unfavorable light, according to the Central Film Censorship Board. The Shanghai representative of the Paramount Picture Company had promised to send the film to the Board in Nanking review within 40 days. The Board refused to issue permits to theatres in China to show Paramount pictures, although a ban on the company's productions is not in force.

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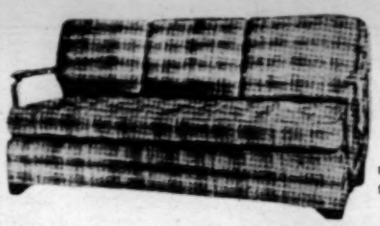

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Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.41

Men and Events

Chao Peng-hu, Chinese laborers' delegate to the recent International Labor and Maritime Conferences at Geneva, returned to Shanghai Nov. 24.

The appointmet of Li Hung-wen as Customs Superintendent in Wuhu was gazetted in a mandate issued by the National Government Nov. 21.

The following supposed-to-be-sarcastic note is from the *Osaka Mainichi*:—"We know it is useless to protest to China, but we'll have to keep on so as to make the world realize the uselessness."

Mei Lan-fang, China's best known female impersonator, stated in a recent interview that he was "tired" of 30 years of acting and intended to retire after making "this last tour of the country."

The death occurred in Nagasaki recently of Commander Z. H. Volpicelli, popular Italian resident of China for nearly 50 years. He was an Italian Counsul-General in South China for over a score of years.

Willys R. Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy, was the host at a dinner given in honor of Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, at Nanking on Nov. 20.

One Japanese soldier was killed and three others seriously wounded as a result of misfiring of field guns during the maneuvers of the North China Japanese Garrison forces near Nankai University Nov. 22.

The Chinese theatre requires intelligence, not imagination, to be understood, Dr. P. C. Chang, stated in an address on the tradition and technique of the Chinese theatre, at the International Arts Theatre in Shanghai, Nov. 23.

An address on "Conflicting Views on Cultural Changes in China" was given by Dr. P. C. Chang, Professor of History and Philosophy at Nankai University, before the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai, Nov. 25.

Miss Sun Chi-fang, fiancee of Kung Te-cheng, direct lineal descendant of Confucius, will leave Peiping for Kufow in Shantung on December 7 for her wedding. She will take with her 16 trunks containing her trousseau.

Dr. J. Usang Ly, President of Chiaotung University, in a talk to the members of A. A. U. W. and their friends in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai Nov. 23 spoke on the momentous changes that are taking place in Asia.

Two hundred mow of land in Nanchang have been reserved for the site of the projected Chung Cheng Medical College in honor of General Chiang Kai-shek. Construction work of the college, it is reported, will be started next spring.

A project for the development of veterinary medicine in China, recently worked out by Prof. T. I. Kurotchin of the Department of Bacteriology of the Peiping Union Medical College, upon request of the National Agricultural Research Bureau, has been approved by the Ministry of Industry.

For loans advanced during 1932 for expenses in connection with the introduction of the Toronto Tobacco Company, judgment in the amount of U.S. $1,272 and Shanghai $4,447.55 was rendered against A. C. Rowe in the U.S. Court for China Nov. 19 in favor of Edward G. Whittaker, engineer.

Central News reports from Peiping that several famous Chinese opera stars have rejected an invitation from Yin Ju-keng, head of the East Hopei regime, to participate in the celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the autonomous State, which will shortly be held at Tungchow.

The *New Trail* (a Russian daily newspaper published in Shanghai) is printing a series of articles from its correspondent in Harbin, entitled, "A Voice from the Death House," describing the sufferings to which the Russian community in Manchuria are subjected by the new masters of that area, the Japanese.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington predicts that Japan will buy more cotton from Brazil this season than in the 1935-36 season, but that her imports of American cotton will be below those of 1935-36, when they were 1,553,000 bales compared with 1,623,000 bales the preceding year.

Miss Barbara Lawrence, associated with the Harvard University Museum, is making a tour of the Far East. She is at present in Tokyo and from the Japanese capital her travels will take her to Peiping and thence to Shanghai. Her eventual destination is the Philippine Islands, where she hopes to go off the beaten track in pursuit of rare birds and animals.

Yang Wen-tao, one of the two Cantonese who have been sentenced to death by the First Special District Court on the charge of murder of the Japanese sailor Nakayama last November, is lying seriously ill in the Police Hospital. Due to his illness the hearing of his appeal against the death sentence which was scheduled for Nov. 20, was postponed.

Within ten months this year, China's imports for "entertainment" purposes, such as musical instrument, toys, radio sets, photographic materials and apparatus, were valued at over $7,756,000. Among these were $274 000 worth of musical instruments, over $356,000 worth of toys, with Japan at the top of the list, and over $2,631,000 worth of radio material and sets, with the United States at the top of the list.

The University of Michigan Club of Shanghai was entertained at a tea party by Jabin Hsu, President of the Club, Nov. 21. Owing to the pressure of his duties in the North, Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the distinguished alumni, was unable to attend, but in a letter to the secretary of the Club he expressed thanks to the host and hostess and also members of the Club.

Five drug peddlers and two armed robbers were shot at the Tien Chiao in Peiping, Nov. 21. All the five peddlers had the common surname of Chang although they were not related to each other. The sentences were carried out by the special tribunal attached to the Bureau of Public Safety for the trial of drug peddlers and addicts and received the approval of the headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar.

After an absence of a month, during which he attended the State Burial of Hu Han-min, veteran Party leader and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, on behalf of the Central Government, and visited Hongkong, Kwangsi and Hunan, Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, returned to Nanking from Changsha by airplane Nov. 20.

Aw Boon Haw, the noted Chinese multi-millionaire philanthropist from Rangoon, has decided to invest a sum of $3 or $4 million for the exploitation of natural resources in South China. Mr. Aw, according to quarters close to him, will return to China next month on an investigation tour of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechwan to ascertain investment possibilities.

One of the most successful magazines in the United States (with a circulation considerable over a million copies), prints no advertisements and refuses advertisements when offered. The name of this publication is *The Reader's Digest*, edited from a small town on Long Island, N. Y. and printed in Concord, New Hampshire. It sells for 25 cents per copy. Nearly all its contents are clipped or rewritten from other magazines.

Choosing as the subject for his address, "English Characteristics and English Opinion on China," Dr. P. C. Chang, Professor of Education and Philosophy of the Nankai University, outlined in brief his opinion on the ideas and manner of the British people at a tiffin address given before the Pan-Pacific Association in the Park Hotel, Shanghai, Nov. 20.

The death occurred in Shanghai Nov. 21 of Georg E. Tucker, for the last quarter of a century engaged in business as an exchange broker. Deceased first came to Shanghai in 1901 as a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company. The late Mr. Tucker was born in Washington, D.C. in 1867. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ferguson of Peiping, two sons and a daughter.

Zee Yue-ching, 31, and Kuh Shingts 21, two ricsha coolies, who with three others assaulted and robbed a Netherlands seaman, B.V.D. Berg, of $134 in Chinese and foreign currency in the early morning of November 10 in a dark alleyway off Tiendong Road, were found guilty of unarmed highway robbery by Judge Siao in the First Special Court in Shanghai Nov. 20 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each.

A strong appeal for mercy on behalf of Frank Basil Fearon, British accountant charged with embezzling $11,500 from the Aluminium Union, Limited, was made before Judge P. Grant Jones in the British Supreme Court in Shanghai Nov. 20 by H. A. Reeks, who appeared on behalf of the Aluminium Union, Limited. After Fearon had pleaded guilty to all three charges of embezzlement framed against him, he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on each. The sentences were ordered, however, to be served concurrently. A maximum sentence of 14 years in prison could have been imposed on Fearon for the offences,

Convicted of having assisted in the murder of Dr. A. Dillenz, German professor at the Honan Provincial University, on May 31 in Kaifeng, Fu Teh-jeh, a ricsha puller, and Ma Jeh-shen, former servant of the University, were each sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for eight years by the Kaifeng District Court, Nov. 19. The accused confessed before the court that they were employed by two men, one wearing a gray foreign dress and the other a "Chungshan" uniform, to be on the lookout when the latter shot down the German professor near the Iron Tower in the southwestern section of Kaifeng. The Kaifeng police authorities are continuing their search for the two principals who escaped following the murder.

CORRECTION.—Referring to the article "The Overseas Chinese in the Netherlands Indies," on page 424 of *The Review*, Nov. 21, the sixth paragraph contains two instances where the word "Japanese" appeared instead of as it should have been, *Javanese*. The paragraph ought to have read: "The Chinese community there is divided into two groups: the Chinese and the native-born Chinese. More or less the native-born Chinese have become more Indonesized than Chinesized. As Dr. Soetomo, *Javanese* leader, once said, 'The Java born Chinese dream more about Java than about China.' What he actually means is that the native-born Chinese are more close to the *Javanese* than the Chinese as far as customs and languages are concerned."

C. O. Tsau, an official of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, and Miss M. T. Chen were married at the Astor House in Shanghai Nov. 22.

Captain D. Okawachi, newly-appointed Commandant of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, took over his duties from Rear-Admiral Eijiro Kondo in a brief ceremony at the landing party barracks, Kiangwan Road, in Shanghai, Nov. 23.

Mrs. Elisabeth A. Mariepolsky is suing the Shanghai Telephone Company for injuries she allegedly received when she slipped and fell in the company's Fokien Road office. The case was opened in the U.S. for China Nov. 24. Mrs. Mariepolsky asks U.S. $10,000 in damages.

The American Consulate-General at Shanghai will shortly prepare its annual list of American and Philippine citizens residing in Shanghai and the consular district comprising Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei provinces. All American and Philippine citizens residing in this district are invited to register.

Leaving behind a brief note thanking the owner of his boarding house for kindness, Chao Shih-chun, a 28-year-old student at Hosei University in Tokyo, committed suicide Nov. 21, swallowing an overdose of sleeping powder. Poor health was given by the police as the reason for the youth's step.

In view of the impending start of construction work for the Chengtu-Chungking Railway, Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, has received an invitation from General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government, to proceed to Chengtu to officiate at the opening ceremony.

Arthur and Thedore Sopher, who at one time guided the destinies of *The China Press*, contributed to the *Shanghai Sunday Times* of Nov. 22 an article on the "Young Colossus of Nippon —Its Economic Sinews." They describe the "happy and healthy state of workers as a striking feature of Japan's industrialization."

The trial of six persons, including two women, on charges of being concerned in the murder of T. Kayau, Japanese sea-product broker, on Chimei Road early in July, will be opened at the Nantao District Court Nov. 28 according to an announcement made the early this week. The four male accused are said to have confessed to the crime. One of the accused, Wong Tseng-sen, is said to have led the officers in charge of the case to Chimei Road to recover a revolver used in the shooting and killing of the Japanese.

Total of Population in Three Shanghai Areas 3,544,455

Showing an increase of 269,230 people during the last 12 months, the total population of the three municipalities of Shanghai numbered 3,813,685 at the end of last month, according to census figures released by the Bureau of Public Safety.

The distribution of the population is as follows:

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai—2,145,371;

International Settlement—1,120,860 Chinese and 38,915 foreigners.

French Concession—479,294 Chinese and 18,294 foreigners.

At the end of November, 1935, the Census Section of the Bureau reported that there were 3,544,455 people living in the three areas.

National Child Welfare Association to Participate in Java Conference

The National Child Welfare Association of China will be represented at a conference of central authorities of Far Eastern States for the prevention of tarffic in women and children to be held in Java on February 2, 1937, according to a decision made by the executive committee of the association at its monthly meeting held in Shanghai Nov. 21, when Jabin Hsu, general secretary, submitted a report on the activities of the Association for the past month. The meeting was presided over by Dr. R. Y. Lo, first vice-president, in the absence of Dr. H. H. Kung, president of the Association. The decision for the participation of the Association to represent China at the forthcoming conference was reached by the committee upon the request of the Ministry.

Nanking Will Curb Robbing of Tombs in Honan for Art Relics

Recent advices from Nanking stated that definite measures will be taken by the Central authorities to check the vandalism in Honan, where relics of the Shang, Chou, Han, Wei, Syi, Tang, Sung and Yuan periods are reported to have been secretly unearthed and sold to foreign collectors. According to a recent decision of the Central authorities, a Museum for Historic Relics will shortly be established at Loyang. A member of the Central Executive Committee is expected to depart soon for Loyang to make the necessary preparations for the museum.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Factors in an Economic Interpretation of Chinese History

Key Economic Areas in Chinese History, as Revealed in the Development of Public Works for Water-Control. By Ch'ao-Ting Chi, Ph.D. Issued under the auspices of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. 168 pp. L-8-6. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, 1936.

Dr. Chi's study of "Key Economic Areas in Chinese History" is a valuable contribution to the modern revision of the history of the country. The author points out how the development of canals for the transportation of grain tribute to the imperial capital, as well as the construction of irrigation and flood-control works, has been undertaken by various regimes for the feeding of their armies and the maintenance of their political power. He refers to "the influence of the Key Economic Area on the peasant wars, which have always been the culmination and sharpest expression of China's social crises, and, therefore, deserve to be studied as the corner-stones of Chinese history. When a socio-economic cycle. which usually coincided with a dynastic period, drew to a close, when exploitation of the peasants increased and production declined, when extravagance and corruption weakened the ruling power, and when bankruptcy faced the government and starvation confronted the pauperized population, the peasants usually took the road of rebellion, refusing to pay rent, taxes and debts, harassing and expropriating the rich and sacking centres of political power and administration . . . In the course of the protracted struggle, geographical and economic conditions of the localities limited the growth of certain groups and favoured the development of others. The struggle was one against the government as well as a painful process of elimination among rival groups. Usually the group most favoured by geographical and economic advantages and able leadership emerged from the struggle as the master of the situation." From which it will be seen that Dr. Chi's attitude towards Chinese history is a realistic one, not the conventional attitude of the reactionary *literati* and their foreign friends.

The book deals first with its basic conception of key economic areas, and their relation to "public" works for water-control, in which the author points out the function of grain tribute, the economic basis of unity and division, and the shifting of key economic areas in Chinese history. The second chapter deals with the geographical basis of water control and economic regionalization in China, and in general is excellent, though to those unfamiliar with Chinese agricultural conditions it may give the erroneous impression that in the loess area, which is primarily dealt with, rice is the leading crop, which is of course not the case. This does not in any way affect Dr. Chi's central theme, though agricultural experts will not be favourably impressed by this presentation.

The third chapter is a valuable statistical study of the historical development and geographical distribution of water-control activities, and is followed by a study of the origin of water-control as an economic function of the Chinese State. Chapter 5 deals with the loess region and central Hwang Ho basin as the key economic area, Chapter 6 with the transition from the Hwang Ho basin to the Yangtze valley, and Chapter 7 with the economic domination of the Yangtze valley. The work concludes with an excellent bibliography, with notes on important Chinese sources.

So far as it goes, Dr. Chi's study is an excellent one. The author himself frankly states that "the present volume can only be considered a beginning," and that he "is planning new projects of research." It is to be hoped that he will continue as promised, as many subjects come to mind in course of a thoughtful perusal of his book. In the valuable statistical table which the author has compiled (according to data from provincial gazetteers), showing the historical development and geographical distribution of water-control activities in China, it is shown that half of the early activities (down to the fifth century B.C.) were located in what is now Kiangsu province. This is not given serious consideration by Dr. Chi, though in view of the fact (cited by him) that the legend of Yu, hero and leader of water-control, centred in this area and traveled northward, and in view of the further fact that irrigation itself almost certainly started in the rice-growing south and traveled northward (as further exemplified by the legend of Fu Hsi, who took the knowledge of agricultural northward from the Yangtze to the Hwang valley), it would seem to be worthy of special notice in any discussion of origins. Kiangsu was in the early historical period regarded as a "barbarian" area, and the ascribing of several water-works to it at that period suggests that the actual number was far greater.

Another matter which could be handled by the painstaking methods of Dr. Chi is the development of the North China Plain. The author does not regard this great plain in itself as a key economic area, and considers the maintenance of the imperial capital in northern Hopei during the Yuan, Ming, and Manchu dynasties to have been conditioned by purely political considerations. On his own reading of Chinese history, however, a different interpretation is possible. The population and the agricultural acreage of the North China Plain far exceed that of the Yangtze Plain, and appear to have constituted the primary economic support of the empires established in Hopei, to whatever extent the northern grain supplies were supplemented by the great shipments from the South. It is possible, however, that down to a thousand years ago the North China Plain was not sufficiently developed to serve as the economic base of a great empire.

It is a geographic fact that the northern plain is of comparatively recent formation, made up of the enormous quantities of silt brought down by the Yellow River during the last few thousand years. Careful study of provincial gazetteres and other documents should be able to establish important data on the building up of this plain in historic times, until it reached its presented great area and could serve as the central economic area of vast empires. Dr. Chi seems eminently qualified to carry out such a study, supplementing and to some extent completing his present scholarly and excellently written work.

H. H.

Standing Armies of World Today Total Eight Million Men, Armaments Year Book Shows

Armaments Year-Book—Twelfth 1936. Published by Information Section of League of Nations, Geneva, 1129 pages. Price £1.50.

This is the twelfth volume of the Armaments Year-Book. Its publication coincides with the renewed attention given by the Assembly of the League this year to the reduction and limitation of armaments. The Assembly described the armaments race, which followed upon the interruption of the work of the Disarmament Conference, as "a race towards grave and unknown dangers." The Armaments Year-book digests into a single volume and arranges on a comparative basis an immense body of data scattered through a very large number of official publications, for practically every country of the world. A detailed bibliography at the end of the volume gives the sources from which the information for each country has been drawn. The Year-book is unique in character and indispensable to all persons, whether experts or laymen, who seek authoritative information drawn up on a comparative basis. The volume contains information on the organisation of the army, navy and air force of 64 countries. Detailed information is also given as regards colonies and colonial forces.

As regards most of the countries, information is given up to June 1936. As regards effectives provided for in the budget and expenditure on national defence, figures for 1936 or 1936-7 have been given for the majority of countries.

Two important annexes are contained in the volume: the first gives the text of Conventions and Treaties concluded during more than a century, whether of a general or of a regional character, for the limitation of armaments. The texts of the London Naval Treaty of 1936, and of the Convention regarding the Regime of the Straits signed at Montreux in July 1986, are given. The second annex contains a series of statistical tables, including tables showing the chief characteristics of the armies, an analysis of the age composition of the male population of the different countries, etc. A chapter is given on world military expenditure for 1925 to 1934, the amounts being given in billions of gold dollars.

The Year-book has to rely upon information which is both official and public, i.e. public in the sense that it has been published in the country concerned or communicated to the Secretariat for publication in the Yearbook itself. Unpublished information or information drawn exclusively from unofficial sources cannot appear in the Yearbook. It follows that the information which it contains relates to the organization of the forces of the different countries on a peace basis. Nevertheless, a careful study of all available data of this kind enable the expert and even the serious layman to draw conclusions regarding the general trend of military policy. The upward trend of world expenditure on defence, as well as of world naval tonnage, which is shown by a study of Annex II of the Yearbook, tells its own tale.

An outstanding bit of information in this Year Book is that in 1914 there were only six million men under arms, whereas today the standing armies of the world total over eight million men, exclusive of the semi-military organizations maintained by the Fascist States.

Customs and Festivals in the Former Capital of Old Cathay

Annual Customs and Festivals in Peiping, as recorded in the Sui-Shih-Chi by Tun Li-ch'en, translated and annotated by Derk Bodde. Henri Vetch, Peiping, 1936. 147 pages; illustrated, with appendices, index and map. Selling price in China, $9.00.

It is a pleasure to find such a Chinese text carefully translated and prepared for English-using readers. Too often we Westerners limit our reading to the English books about this land and people. Few are sinologues who can appreciate Chinese texts and without them we lose much. Mr. Bodde has written an introduction in which he describes the author and mentions characteristics shown in his writing. Tun Li-ch'en was a Manchu of noble family, some

forty-five years old when he wrote this book. He had been disappointed in gaining office, and being for some time in small positions found leisure for literary pursuits. He wrote twelve volumes, one being poetry. We can imagine that he enjoyed the writing of this small book for it gave him a chance to discourse on many topics in light vein.

Mr. Bodde writes of his own interest in the book as follows :—

"Indeed, what the translator has felt most strongly in making this translation, and what he hopes his readers will feel, is the sentiment here indirectly expressed of the essential oneness and harmony of man with the universe. It is a sentiment which permeates much of the greatest Chinese art and poetry, for in the Chinese, as perhaps in no other people, has been developed a keen consciousness and awareness of the movement and rhythm of nature, as evidenced in the yearly rotation of the seasons. It is an awareness which has made them deliberately subordinate their own activities to that of the forces of nature, so that as we read this book, we find such things as their foods, the clothes which they put on, and the lighting and taking away of their winter fires, all following in their times a course as rigid as that of the birds in their seasonal migrations.

Perhaps it is this subordination of man's will which has prevented China from achieving a science, for science is born from the struggle against, rather than the submission to, natural forces. But in its place it has given a spiritual calm which has carried the Chinese unshaken through the severest trials, and if some realization of this fact can herein be conveyed to western readers, this book will not have failed to do its bit to help in the understanding of the heart of a great people.

Today, with the advent of industrialism, and the accompanying influx of standardized ways of life, this consciousness of nature tends to die, together with the beautiful customs it engendered. It is left for the reader to judge who is the gainer and who the loser."

Delicate touches in the interesting catalog of Peking's customs and festivals give us a charming insight into the intimate habits of both the cultured man and the humble. These two paragraphs are taken from the descriptions of the Lantern Festival.

"There are variegated lanterns of every color, made from such materials as silk gauze, glass and transparent horn, which are painted with scenes from old and new legends, thus adding to one's enjoyment. Ingenious merchants moreover make objects molded out of ice, and from young shoots of wheat, pattern figures of men and animals. Decorative yet not extravagant, simple yet not coarse, these things are certainly worth viewing."

"Wealthy and eminent households compete with one another in buying them (fire-works), and the vari-colored brilliance of 'silver flowers' and 'fire-trees' dazzles the people. Carriages and horses raise a tremendous hubbub, while the sounds of playing and singing din the ears, lasting from daylight till the second drum (i.e., ten p.m.), when the smoke of fire-crackers and dust of feet gradually lessen. Then men's shadows fall stretched upon the ground, while in the heavens hangs the clear moon. Men, women, and children one by one begin to scatter to their homes with sounds of laughter."

The author now and then indulges in a bit of moralizing so that his pages are not without variety. One such bit concerns "Pacing-Horse Lanterns" favored in the tenth month.

"Pacing-horse lanterns are wheels cut out of paper, so that when they are blown on (by the warm air rising from) a candle (fastened below the wheel), the carts and horses (painted on the paper wheel) move and run round and round without stopping. But when the candle goes out, the whole things stop. Though this is but a trifling thing, it contains in truth the whole underlying principle of completion and destruction, rise and decay, so that in the thousand ages from antiquity down to today, as recorded in the Twenty-four Histories, there is not one which is not like a pacing-horse lantern.

Besides this lantern, there are others of such things are carts, sheep, lions, and embroidered balls (so made that they remain lighted even when rolled over the ground). Each year at the coming of the tenth month, such places as Ch'ien Men, Hou Men, Tung Ssu P'ailou, and Hsi Tan P'ailou all have them, and for people who have leissure, it is a delightful thing to go leading a child to one of these places, joyfully buy some, and so return.

The pacing-horse lamp, with its wheel which is controlled by a flame, and its mechanism revolved by that wheel, is in the same class with the steamships and railroads of the present day. For if its principle (of operation) had been pushed and extended, so that from one abstruse principle there had been a searching further for the next abstruse principle, who knows but that during the last few hundred years there might not have been completed a mechanism of real utility? What a pity that China has so limited herself in the scope of her ingenuity, that for the creations of her brain and the perfected essence of her inventors, she has nothing better to show than a children's toy! In the present day, when others make a step we too must make a step; when others move forward, we too must move forward. If we are amazed at the wonderful powers (of westerners), and remain content in our own stupidity, how can we then say in self-extenuation that the flow of genius produced from the universe should be widespread among them alone, and narrow only among us? Is it not indeed something for which we should be angry with oursevles?"

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Mr. Bodde has omitted tiresome and reiterative lists and enumerations and gives clarifying notes to bring the subject matter up to the present. As the book was written about 1900 this is not as difficult as it would be had it been produced earlier.

The publisher, Henri Vetch of the French Book Store, Peiping, has given the public another attractive volume, beautifully printed, artistically illustrated and well bound. Both author and publisher are to be congratulated and we like to feel that the aesthetic Manchu, whose original work has found so pleasing an English, form would be pleased by the new dress given his production.

G. B. S.

Peiping, 14 July, 1936.

Sanmen Bay in Chekiang to Be Turned into a Commercial Harbor

Plans for the development of Sanmen Bay in Chekiang into a commercial harbor have been drafted by the Chekiang Provincial Reconstruction Department. To improve land communication between the cities around the bay and the inland cities, a 47-kilometer highway will be constructed to connect Kaochien with Chientiao. The projected highway is expected to be completed within this year at a total cost of $390,000. A sum of $160,000 will be used for water conservancy work in Chuyiao in Sanmen Bay, including the construction of sluices and dams. This will irrigate at least 5,000 mow of swampy lands and 60,000 mow of farm lands in the future, when the project is completed. Supporting the scheme are many farmers in that district, who have voluntarily contributed a part of the funds needed. Dams will also be constructed at Huayangtu and Ming-Kiangshan in the bay at the costs of $28,000 and $11,000 respectively in order to protect the farms lands of the two places from the sea.

Sino-American Radiophone Agreement Signed in New York —Service to Start Before New Year

The Sino-American radiophone agreement was signed in New York Nov. 19 between the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and representatives of the Chinese Government. The service is to be formally inaugurated about December 20. Calls from China to America will be picked up at San Francisco whence they will be relayed to leading American cities. The period from 10 to 12 o'clock every night Shanghai time, has been fixed for the service.

From Monday to Saturday the rate for a three-minute call will be U.S. $21 with an additional charge of U.S.$7 for every extra minute. The rate for Sundays will be cheaper, being U.S.$15 per three minutes and U.S. $5 dollars for every extra minute.

Gold Ridges Discovered in Kiangsi Province

Twenty gold mine ridges have recently been discovered in the mountainous regions of Lingchuan in Western Kiangsi. Exploitation work is now being planned by the provincial authorities, according to a message from Nanchang.

Tungsten and Cement Prices on the Up Grade

The decision to strengthen fortifications in China has caused a sharp rise in the price of cement in Canton. At the instance of the Nanking Government, General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Route Army, has ordered that products from the Kwangtung Government Cement Works shall not be sold to the public. All the cement that the plant can produce will, it is understood, be used for the building of forts. A brisk demand for wolfram, (the ore from which tungsten is derived) one of Kwangtung's principal mineral products, by European arms manufactures has also caused a rise in the price of this commodity.

Work Begun on Yellow River Bridge at Shansi and Honan Border

Construction of the two kilometer steel bridge spanning the Yellow River at Fenglingtu, on the Honan-Shensi-Shansi border, was commenced Nov. 20 after an impressive ceremony. The work is expected to be completed in nine months. The bridge will link up the Lung-Hai Railway at Tungkwan with the Tatung-Puchow Railway at Puchow.

15-Miles Branch Railway Line to Link Canton With Whampoa

Construction work on the branch line of the Canton-Hankow railway, linking the City of Rams with Whampoa Harbor 15 miles east of the city, was formally started Nov. 20. The Ministry of Railways, which is financing the line in conjunction with the Kwangtung Provincial Government, remitted $500,000 to Canton Nov. 21. The line when completed will serve as a direct link for the Whampoa harbor where all goods from the interior will be unloaded.

Customs Officials Hurt in Fight With Smugglers at Foochow

Ten Chinese Maritime Customs officers suffered painful injuries in a free-for-all with about 50 Formosans abroard the s.s. *Seikyo Maru* on Nov. 21. The Customs authorities allege that the officers were set upon by the Formosans and "hired hooligans" from Keelung, who were armed with iron bars and hammers, while conducting a search for smuggled goods on the vessel. After beating the Customs officials, the smugglers are charged with having landed their goods without paying duty. A high Customs official at Foochow Nov. 23 alleged that Goro Uchida, Japanese consul-general there, returning aboard the ship from Formosa, made "no attempt" to prevent the attack.

General Anti-Smuggling Bureau to Be Removed to Tehchow

Tehchow, important commercial centre in North Shantung along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, is to become the new site for the headquarters of the General Anti-Smuggling Bureau, which is now in Tientsin. The chief reason for the suggested removal is that the authorities of the Bureau have found themselves unable to execute their duties in Tientsin as a result of the "special conditions" existing there.

Chinghsing Mines Experience Shortage of Railway Cars

As a result of the thorough reorganization instituted by the Hopei Provincial Government, the profits of the Chinghsing mines in western Hopei for the year ending Sept. 30 totalled $880,000, being four times as much as for the preceding period. Owing to shortage of railway cars, the Chinghsing mines, with a daily output of 3,000 tons, are confronted with the serious problem of transportation. Up to the present, 100,000 tons of coal have been held up at the mines awaiting delivey. It is feared that unless they are transported within the very near future operation of the mines will have to be partially suspended—in which case at least 2,000 laborers would be thrown out of work.

Anhwei Places Restrictions on Rice Exportation

To prevent possible shortage of food supply in Anhwei, the provincial authorities have imposed strict restrictions on the exportation of rice from the province. Hereafter, according to an order recently issued by the Provincial Government, rice could only be transported from Wuhu and other cities of the province with the permission of the responsible authorities. Violators of the order will be subject to due punishment. During the last few months it was reported no less than 3,000,000 piculs of rice were shipped from Anhwei to other province, breaking the existing records of the past five years. Another shipment of 100,000 piculs of rice from Wuhu is now on the way to North China. Representatives of the Kwangtung Provincial Reconstruction Department departed from Wuhu for Anking Nov. 22 to confer with the Anhwei provincial authorities on the proposed exchange of Kwangtung sugar for the surplus of Anhwei rice.

Szechwan Cooperative Treasury Inaugurated

For the first time in the annals of China's cooperative movement, the Szechwan Provincial Cooperative Treasury was formally inaugurated in Chengtu, Nov. 22. With the extension of rural credit loans as its main function, the new treasury was established in compliance with the order of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan. The foundation fund has been fixed at $10,000,000.

Tea Trade Bureau to Be Established in Shanghai and Hankow

To directly handle the transportation and marketing of tea both in China and abroad, the Ministry of Industry is making preparations to establish a National Tea Trade Bureau in Shanghai and Hankow. The projected bureau, when inaugurated, will be placed under the control of the Farm Credit Bureau of the Ministry.

T. V. Soong Beckons to Foreign Capital in Hongkong Interview

China's monetary system has been regulated and it is therefore possible for the country to make use of foreign capital for development without any abridgement of its sovereignty, T. V. Soong, chairman of the National Economic Council, told interviewers on his arrival in Hongkong, Nov. 20. Economic construction was most urgent in the Northwest at the present time, Mr. Soong declared. Kwangtung was also an important province and for its development the help of the Central Government was needed. It was therefore unthinkable that the Kwangtung merchants should oppose the rate fixed for the exchange of Kwangtung banknotes for the legal tender notes issued by the Central Government banks. The purpose of Mr. Soong's visit is not only to help rehabilitate Kwangtung finances, but also to negotiate with the British authorities in the Colony regarding the recently-reported credit loan, according to the *Shanghai Nippo*, Nov. 21.

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Station	Arr.	Dep.	(W.B.)	Arr.	Dep.	(E.B.)
SHANGHAI		7.00	↑	17.30		
NANKING	8.15	8.20	:	16.10	16.15	
KIUKIANG	9.55	10.00	:	14.30	14.35	
HANKOW	10.55	11.20	:	13.10	13.35	
ICHANG	12.30	12.35	:	11.55	12.00	
CHUNGKING	14.35	15.00	:	9.30	9.55	
CHENGTU	16.15		↓		8.15	

SHANGHAI-HANKOW LINE (DOUGLAS)

W.B. Tues. Thur., Sat. & Sun., E.B. Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sun.

SHANGHAI		7.00	↑	10.55		
NANKING	8.15	8.20	:	9.35	9.40	
HANKOW	10.55		↓		7.00	

HANKOW-CHUNGKING LINE

W.B. Tues., Thurs., Sat. & Sun. E.B. Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sun.

HANKOW		7.30	↑	15.40		
SHASI	8.55	9.10	:	14.00	14.15	
ICHANG	9.55	10.10	:	13.00	13.15	
WANHSIEN	12.15	12.30	:	10.40	10.55	
CHUNGKING	14.10		↓		9.00	

CHENGTU-CHUNGKING LINE

W.B. Tues., Thurs., Sat. & Sun., E.B. Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sun.

CHUNGKING		14.30	↑	14.00		
CHENGTU	16.30		↓		12.00	

CHUNGKING-KWEIYANG LINE

Two round trips a week; Tuesday, & Saturday.

	Arr.	Dep.	(S.B.)	Arr.	Dep.	(N.B.)
CHUNGKING		13.00	↑	17.00		
KWEIYANG	14.45		↓		15.15	

SHANGHAI-PEIPING LINE (DOUGLAS)

Three round trips a week; Monday, Wednesday & Saturday.

Station	Arr.	Dep.	(N.B.)	Arr.	Dep.	(S.B.)
SHANGHAI		6.15	↑	18.15		
NANKING	7.25	7.30	:	17.00	17.05	
TSINGTAO	9.25	9.45	:	14.45	15.05	
TIENTSIN	11.25	11.30	:	13.00	13.05	
PEIPING	12.05		↓		12.25	

Four round trips a week; Tues., Thur., Fri. & Sun.
(Stinson Plane)

SHANGHAI-CANTON LINE

S. B. every Tue., Thur. & Sat., N. B. every Wed., Fri. & Sun.

Station	Arr.	Dep.	(S.B.)	Arr.	Dep.	(N.B.)
SHANGHAI		6.30	↑	15.45		
WENCHOW	8.25	8.45	:	13.30	13.50	
FOOCHOW	10.05	10.25	:	11.50	12.10	
AMOY	11.35	11.55	:	10.20	10.40	
SWATOW	12.55	13.15	:	9.00	9.20	
HONGKONG	14.45	15.05	:	7.10	7.30	
CANTON	15.45		↓		6.30	

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TIME TABLE

(Effective from April 1, 1936).

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West Bound						East Bound
Every	6.30	Dep.	Shanghai	Arr.	18.15	Every
Tues.	7.45	Arr.	Nanking	Dep.	17.00	Thurs.
&	10.40	Arr.	Chengchow	Dep.	14.10	&
Fri.	13.20	Arr.	Sian	Dep.	11.50	Sun.
	16.00	Arr.	Lanchow	Dep.	8.00	
	17.00	Arr.	Chengtu	Dep.	8.00	

Every						Every
Wedns.	8.00	Dep.	Chengtu	Arr.	16.30	Wedns.
&						&
Sat.	11.30	Arr.	Yunnanfu (Kunming)	Dep.	13.00	Sat.

PEIPING - CHENGCHOW LINE

South Bound						North Bound
Every						Every
Tues.	7.00	Dep.	Peiping	Arr.	11.30	Mon.
&						&
Fri.	10.30	Arr.	Chengchow	Dep.	8.00	Fri.

LANCHOW - PAOTOW LINE

North Bound						South Bound
Every	8.00	Dep.	Lanchow	Arr.	17.20	Every
Wedns.	10.20	Dep.	Ninshia	Dep.	15.20	Wedns.
	12.20	Arr.	Paotow	Dep.	13.00	

NOTES: 1. This time table is effective on and after 1st. April, 1936 and is subject to change without notice.
2. Special flights to other places can be arranged by special agreement.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

November 25, 1936

Stock Exchange— Business Done:-
Total Volume: 1,920,000 Shares

1936 High	Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Nov. 23	Nov. 24
15⅝	9⅝	0.20	Adams Express	14¼	14⅜
137¼	115⅝	4.00	American Can	123½	121⅝
40⅜	29¼	0.80	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	36⅜	37
9⅜	6½	—	American & For. Power	6⅝	6⅝
50	29⅜	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	47	47¼
27⅜	18⅜	0.15	American Radiator	21⅞	22
187¼	149½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	183⅛	186⅜
103¼	88½	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	100	99⅞
27⅝	19¼	0.20	American Waterworks	25	25
54⅜	28	0.50	Anaconda Copper	49¼	50½
85½	59	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	72½	73⅝
54¼	26⅝	—	Auburn	33	34½
26¼	15⅞	—	Baltimore & Ohio	21½	22¼
75⅜	45⅜	—	Bethlehem Steel	68¾	70½
32⅜	16⅞	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	32⅜	35¼
16	10⅜	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	13¼	13⅜
186	92½	—	Case, J. I.	152	155
50⅜	34	1.40	Chase National Bank	42¼	42½
100	59	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	90	89
77½	51	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	71	71½
137⅝	85½	12.00	Chrysler	124	126¼
23⅜	14	0.40	Columbia Gas & Electric	17⅝	17⅝
24⅝	14¼	0.60	Comm. Solvents	16⅜	16⅝
5½	2¼	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	3½	3⅝
48¼	27¼	2.00	Consolidated Edison	46½	45½
15¼	11¼	0.60	Consolidated Oil	12¾	13
35⅝	28¼	1.00	Continental Oil	35⅝	36¼
82½	64	3.00	Corn Products	70⅝	70½
81⅞	70⅝	—	Douglas Aircraft	72½	73⅝
184⅛	132	9.60	Du Pont de Nemours	180⅛	181
27	15⅝	—	Electric Bond & Share	19⅞	20
53	34¼	0.90	General Electric	50¼	51⅜
44	32⅜	1.80	General Foods	42⅛	43
76⅜	59⅜	2.00	General Motors	69	70½
50	32¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	43	43⅝
21⅜	12¾	0.60	Gold Dust	18½	18⅞
31⅝	21⅜	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	27⅞	28⅜
76½	57	1.00	Humble Oil	69⅛	72¾
66	43¼	1.60	Internation Nickel	62½	63⅞
19¼	11¼	—	International Tel. & Tel.	12⅝	12⅝
63	28¼	1.05	Kennecott	59	61
64⅝	42	2.00	Loew's Inc.	61¾	62⅝
26½	21¼	1.20	Lorillard	23⅞	23⅝
102	79	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	101½	10 ⅜
66½	37⅝	0.60	Montgomery Ward	62	64⅛
45⅜	31	1.00	National City Bank	36¾	37⅛
28⅞	21	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	25½	25¼
33⅜	25⅜	2.00	National Distillers	30½	30½
14⅞	9⅝	0.60	National Power & Lt.	11	11¼
49⅛	27⅜	—	New York Central	41⅞	43
36⅜	28¼	1.00	North American	30½	30⅜
41	30⅜	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	36½	35¼
58⅜	47⅝	2.40	Pacific Lighting	49¼	49¼
13¼	6⅜	0.45	Packard Motors	11⅝	11⅝
44⅜	29¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	39⅜	40⅜
49⅜	33⅛	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	44	45½
49¼	39	2.40	Public Serv. of N. J.	46½	47⅜
14¼	9⅜	—	Radio Corporation of Amer.	11⅝	12⅛
60⅜	50	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	60¼	60⅜
55¼	37⅜	3.00	Schenley	53¼	53⅜
101¼	59⅜	2.00	Sears Roebuck	98⅝	97¼
13⅛	12½	0.70	Socony-Vacuum	15⅜	16¼
32½	25	1.50	Southern California Edison	29½	30
47⅛	28⅛	—	Southern Pacific	40⅛	41
18	14⅜	0.80	Standard Brands	16¼	16¼
9⅞	5¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	6⅞	6⅞
70	51¼	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	65	65½
78¼	65	3.80	Sterling Products	75	75⅝
44½	33	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	41	41⅝
18	11	0.40	Transamerica	17¼	17⅜
104¼	71⅝	3.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	100½	101⅜
149⅜	108½	6.00	Union Pacific	131¼	131
29⅜	20⅜	—	United Aircraft (New)	25⅜	26½
21	13	—	United Airline Trans.	15⅝	16
9¼	5⅜	—	United Corporation	6⅝	7
19½	14⅜	1.00	United Gas Improvement	14⅜	14⅜
59	31½	—	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	41	41¼
41⅜	16⅜	—	U. S Rubber	41⅜	42½
79⅜	46⅜	—	U. S. Steel	72⅛	74½
27¼	16¼	—	Vanadium	22¼	22⅜
18	9¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	16¼	17¼
153	94½	3.00	Westinghouse Electric	139	142⅝

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